



Wong Sai Family History
CHINA TO AMERICA

Zupu 2023 Clan



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黃族譜隊 圖

Zupu 2023

Wong Sai Clan History

Sai Won & Sai Sen Family

China to America

December 2023

Zupu 2023 Team

32nd Generation Wong

Sai Won Family

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Our Mission

To capture, digitally archive and disseminate research on our family’s history from 1100 AD in China to its current global diaspora. Numerous family members have contributed their stories and artifacts to make this venture possible.

We offer this library book to Wong bloodline descendants for their family-history research and education. We encourage Wong descendants to document their family history and to use our book for source material.

December 2023

Zupu 2023 Team

Sacramento – Brookline –Los Angeles



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Prologue

A source document for family-history research.

China opened to tourism in 1978 and in the following year Kwock Teang, Toy Due and their daughter, Helen (this book's co-author) traveled to China. They visited Wuhan city (ancestral birthplace) and Chung Shing Lei in Taishan (Toishan), their ancestral village.

Returning to their birthplace was a heartwarming time warp, it looked the same as they left it decades ago. In a drawer they found the family genealogy book, the Jiapu (家譜), written in grandfather Sai Won's hand. It was a special find.

The jiapu is a family-genealogy bookkeeping tradition that had been traced back thousands of years. It traditionally documents the male lineage (patrilineal tree) and records notable migration, family achievements, and vital statistics (marriage, birth and death). When multiple-family jiapu data are combined, the resulting clan-level document is called a Zupu (族譜).

In Sacramento, Kwock Teang and Toy Due periodically updated the jiapu to include new generational data but no longer recorded historical facts. Four decades later in 2019, Helen discovered her father's jiapu hidden in a stack of papers. Her mom's non-traditional contributions to the jiapu were Helen's motivation to build on her mom's initiative of women writing jiapus.

This document is a 2023 update of Kwock Teang's 1979 update of Sai Won's jiapu. Beyond completing two generations of descendants, we have added a third generation for a tri-generational jiapu update, for the first time including female members. Girl descendants – and their children – are now added in their birth order.

By virtue of this change, Sai Won's Surname Jiapu became a Bloodline Jiapu.

Because of the close ties between the Sai Won and Sai Sen families in China and in America, we have added Sai Sen's three generations of American Born Chinese descendants making this a two-family clan zupu. Maps and charts of clan migration in both countries are included herein.

Future audience will be English language readers. We were fortunate to have UC Berkeley scholar Alan Sin-Lun Chiu (趙善璘) translate the Kwock Teang jiapu from Chinese into English. Proper names are transliterated into English in three Chinese dialects: Mandarin, Cantonese, and Toisanese.

A photocopy of the handwritten Wong Sai Won-Kwock Teang jiapu, in Chinese, will be donated to family history organizations for archiving and availability to their genealogy researchers. A digital Wong Sai Clan zupu is available at the Library of Congress (LOC) and accessible online.

Helen and Carolyn, granddaughters of Wong Sai Won
Edgar, grandson of Wong Sai Sen
Zupu 2023 Team

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Acronyms and Definition of Terms

ABC	America-Born Chinese [The Bilingual 竹升 Bunch] – or – American Born Chinese [The Golden 金山 Children]
AD	Anno Domini aka Common Era (CE)
AKA	Also Known As
BC	Before Christ aka Before Common Era (BCE)
c	(lowercase c) Century
CA	California or Cal [US State]
Clan	The Wong Sai Clan: Sai Won Family and Sai Sen Family (a Clan is two or more Families)
CN	China
CSL	Chung Shing Lei 忠誠里 “Loyal Faithful Village” – see Administrative Divisions, below, on how to get there
Gen	Generation (Hao-to-Hao)
LA	Los Angeles [Southern California County]
MA	Massachusetts [US State]
MPK	Monterey Park [Los Angeles County]
NA	Not available
PRC	People’s Republic of China [mainland China] formed Oct 1, 1949
ROC	Republic of China [island Taiwan] founded: 1912
SAC	Sacramento [Northern California County and California State Capital]
US or USA	United States of America aka Gam San 金山 (jinshan)

Administrative Divisions: Province to our Villages	Saang 省 (sheng) Province	Fu 府 (fu) Prefecture	Yun 縣 (xian) County	Heung 鄉 (xiang) Rural	Lei 里 (li) Village
	Kwantung 廣東	Kong Moon 江門	Toisan 台山	Bak Hang 北坑	Nam On 南安 Chung Shing 忠誠
Administrative Divisions and some names of Taishan village were changed after the 1911 ROC and 1949 PRC					
Angel Island	West Coast Angel Island Immigration Station where immigrants were detained & interrogated (weeks to months)				
Cantonese	The Cantonese is occasionally pronounced here with a Taishanese accent				
Emigration	Migrate to the US with the goal of returning to CN – the Fan Hongsan 返唐山 (fan hanshan) chant				
Ga Pou (Jiapu)	Ga Pou 家譜 (jiapu) is a genealogy tree of a Chinese family – Juk Pou 族譜 (zupu) of a Chinese clan [Exhibit I]				
Hao (Hou)	Hao 號 (hou) generation name from the family poem – recent Zupu authors have assigned numbers				
Jeun Si (Jinshi)	Jeun Si 進士 (jinshi) a degree awarded to top scorers in China’s Imperial Examinations				
Juk Pou (Zupu)	Juk Pou 族譜 (zupu) a genealogy book of a Chinese clan – Ga Pou 家譜 (jiapu) of a Chinese family				
Mandarin Capitonym	Lowercase m: A mandarin is an Imperial Chinese civil service official Uppercase M: Mandarin is a Chinese dialect called Mandarin Chinese				
Migration	Inter and intra provinces relocations in China and all-region “relos” in America				
Paper Son	Chinese illegally immigrated with a false paper – Ga Gee 假紙 (jiazhi) – of a US blood relative				
Shee (Shi)	Shee 氏 (shi) is a née title for all wives – wife name: birth-surname & Shee				
Translate versus Transliterate	Translate: the meaning of the Chinese character – 黃 means yellow Transliterate: the pronunciation of the Chinese character – 黃 pronounced Wong (Huang) in Chinese				
US Unified Regions	U.S. Department of Interior (DOI) – Reorganization in 2018 from 49 regions to 12 DOI Unified Regions United States Geological Survey (USGS) – USGS Regional Maps are aligned to the DOI Unified Regions				
Wong (Huang)	Names in English: Mandarin: one word (two syllables) vs Cantonese: two words (see page 19)				
	Wong Dai 黃帝 (Huangdi) the Yellow Emperor: name Hin Yun 軒轅 (Xuanyuan)				
	Wong Guei Jing 黃居政 (Huang Juzheng) nickname Wong You -- Huang Family Founder in 12c				
	Wong Jan Siu 黃增 迺 (Huang Zengxiao) – WJS – The Sai Sen family Jiapu author				
	Wong Juk Pou Deui 黃族譜隊 (Huang Zu Pu Dui) – Wong Clan Register Team (title page logo) Wong Kwock Teang 黃國祥 (Huang Guoxiang) – WKT – The Sai Won family Jiapu author of Exhibit I				

The Wong Sai Clan History Overview

	Three Eras – Two Continents				
<i>When</i> →	Second Millennium	Depression	Depression & Post WWII		
<i>Who</i> →	China Wong Ancestors Generations 01-30	Emigrants 30-32	American-Born Chinese Generations 32-34		
<i>Where</i> →	Hubei Province China	Guangdong Province Taishan County	California State	Coast to Coast USA	

Jiapu (Genealogy) Book Contents

Introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 01 Wong Sai Clan History 02 Colophon 03 Prologue 04 Acronyms and Definition of Terms 05 The Wong Sai Clan History Overview
Jiapu <i>(What)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 06 The Wong Family Generation Poem 07 Wong Sai Won Family Jiapu (Gen01-34) 08 Wong Sai Clan Zupu 2023 (Gen01-33) 09 Wong Sai Clan Census (Gen31-34)
Descendants <i>(Who)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 Wong Sai Clan Lineage (Gen27-31) 11 Wong Genealogy Family Tree and Descendants 12 Wong Sai Won Descendants (Gen31-34) 13 Wong Sai Won Gen30-32 Photos 14 Wong Sai Sen Descendants (Gen31-34) 15 Wong Sai Sen Gen31-32 Photos 16 Important People in Wong Clan History 17 Our Gen31 Parents
Migration <i>(When and Where)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18 Wong Sai Clan – Migration in China 19 Key Migration Places in the Wong Sai Clan Jiapu 20 Chinese Languages Spoken at Home in the United States 21 Wong Sai Clan Gen32-34 – ABC Migration in America 22 ABC Migration – 50 States, DC and Pacific Territories
End Matter <i>(What)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 23 Epilogue 24 Wong Logo (Zupu 2023 Cover)
Exhibits <i>(Who)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25-61 Exhibit I – Wong Sai Won Jiapu 61-91 Exhibit II – Wong Sai Won Jiapu and Wong Kwock Teang Update 92-107 Exhibit III – Wong Sai Family Trees
Annexes <i>(Where)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 108-120 Annex A – China Village Maps 121-132 Annex B – Ancestral Beikeng Village
Document	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 132 Total Pages

The Wong Family Generation Poem

Poem characters, called Hou, are used to name the male generations instead of numbers
 Characters continued from the Ancient to the Modern Poem

<h2 style="margin: 0;">Ancient Poem</h2> <p style="margin: 0;">27c BC – 10c AD (Columns read from right to left)</p>	
Continued →	<h2 style="margin: 0;">Modern Poem</h2> <p style="margin: 0;">(Rows read from left to right) 2nd Millennium 11c AD – 20c AD +</p>
	11c 12c 安徵紓德 昌澄正源 ← Gen01
	13c 14c 國銳存仁 智文允惠
	15c 16c 元子源康 道民樂泉
	17c 18c 楚封祚啟 粵即仞昌
	19c 20c 賢良經世 增耀新揚 ← Gen27-34
	沐承祖擇 恭譜衍張
	沛然宇宙 建立綱常
	勤勞儉樸 奮發圖強
	光前裕後 道德文章
執中信義 萬載流長	

28 liang	29 jing	30 sai	31 jan	32 yao	33 xin	34 yang
良	經	世	增	耀	新	揚
Ancestors		Pioneers		ABCs		

Era	Founders	Generation Numbering System											
27c BC- 20c AD	Wong Dai Empire	01	02	03	→	111	→	140	141	142	143	144	145
12c AD- 20c AD	Wong You Clan					01	→	30	31	32	33	34	→

Wong Sai Clan Family Jiapu (Gen01-34)												
Wong Sai Won Jiapu updated by Gen31 and Wong Kwock Teang Jiapu by Gen32 Zupu Team												
----- -----Song----- -----Yuan----- -----Ming----- -----Qing----- -----ROC-----PRC-----												
960-1279 1279-1368 1368-1644 1644-1911 1911-1949 1949 →												
Gen	Year → Poem	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	Tree Size
01	Zheng 正						Yunshan Ancestral Hall Built	CSL Started		CSL Ancestral Hall Built		1
02	Yuan 源						WKT Vol 1					4
03	Guo 國											
04	Rui 銳						Jiapu Phase CN to US		Wong GEN	Tree Size		4
05	Cun 存						1941 Sai Won		01-29	~ 6 avg.		1
06	Ren 仁						1986 Kwock Teang Added Sai Sen		30	6		1
07	Zhi 智						2023 Zupu Team Included All Descendants		31	13		6
08	Wen 文								32	43		11
09	Yun 允								33	119		6
10	Hui 惠								34	109		8
11	Yuan 元											3
12	Zi 子											6
13	Yuan 源											3
14	Kang 康											6
15	Dao 道											3
16	Min 民											6
17	Le 樂											3
18	Quan 泉											1
19	Chu 楚	↓ Phase					WKT Vol 2					3
20	Feng 封	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Asia to North America</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Gen 01 正 to Gen 30 世 Migration in China</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;">Gen 30 世 to Gen 32 耀 Sojourn to America</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">Gen 32 耀 to Gen 34 揚 ABC Migration in America</div>										4
21	Zuo 祚						7					
22	Qi 啟						7					
23	Yue 粵						15					
24	Ji 即						9					
25	Ren 仞						3					
26	Chang 昌						4					
27	Xian 賢						13					
28	Liang 良						21					
29	Jing 經						29					
30	Shi 世	6										
31	Zeng 增	13										
32	Yao 耀	43										
33	Xin 新	119										
34	Yang 揚	109										
Gen32-34 →		-----Hubei-----Guangdong-----Toisan - CA - USA-----									186 Total	
Century		12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	290

WKT Jiapu: Clan's 32 Generations in 8 Centuries equals an average 25-year generation length.
 Comparison: Familial generation is 25-30 years in developed nations and 20-25 years in less developed ones.

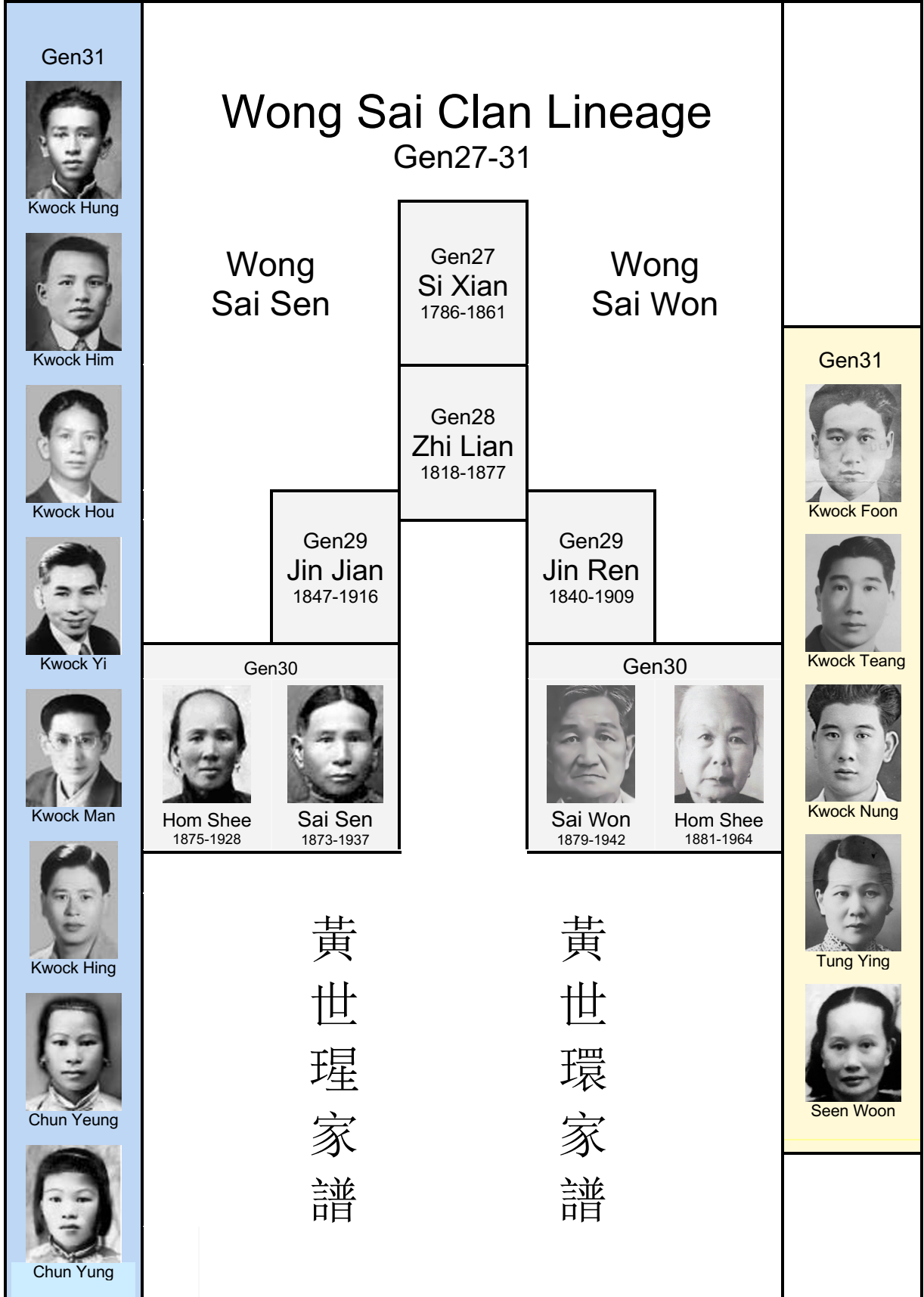
黃世族族譜 Wong Sai Clan Zupu 33 (Gen01-33)										
A Compendium of -- Wong Sai Won 世環 Family Jiapu --and -- Wong Sai Sen 世理 ABC Descendants --										
Gen Names in Chinese & English		30 世 Sai	31 增 Jan	#	32 耀 Yao	33 新 Xin				
Wong Kwock Teang's Jiapu Wong Sai Won Family History Handwritten 35 Pages Gen01-33 Four Eras 12 th to 20 th Century		世倬 Sai Cher	國權 Kwock Han	01						
		世瑤 Sai You	國歡 Kwock Fune 國崇 Kwock Sung 國均 Kwock Gwan 國新 Kwock Sun	02 03 04 05 06	錦參 Gim Tom 錦泮 Gim Born 士民 Shu Min 士聰 Shu Chong (None)	Kongwei, Yi Mui, Kongyi, Yi Hong, Kongwui (No data) (No data) (No data) (None)				
		#1 The Wong Name The document's first sentence: Name began in 江夏 Jiangxia Family founded in 文疆 WenJiang 湖北 Hubei Province 武漢 Wuhan (Prefecture) 江夏 Jiangxia(County) #2 Gen01-24 Migration 福建 Fujian Province 廣東 Guangdong Province 廣州 Guangzhou (Capital) 雲山 Yunshan (County) 江門 Jiangmen (Prefecture) 台山 Taishan (County) 北坑 Beikeng (Town) 南安 Nanon (Village) 忠誠 Zhongcheng (Village) #3 Gen25-30 Homestead Gen25 started the village 忠誠里 Zhongcheng Li Zhongcheng Li In Toisanese is <i>Chung Shing Lei (CSL)</i> #4 Gen31 Emigration From 忠誠里 Chung Shing Lei To 金山 Jinshan (Country) Gold Mountain CA USA The Wong Family Tree Gen31 started to include Girl names in the Tree By tradition, Girl Names Are listed after the Boy's Starting Gen32, names Are listed by birth order Generation Names Called "Hou" in Toisanese Gen29-31 had and used the Hao Gen32-34 Hou rarely given Name Format Herein Places in Mandarin People in Toisanese Girl names in Italics ABC names in English	世環 Sai Won	國恒 Kwock Foon (Don Ken) 1900-1983	1 2 3 4	珍愛 <i>Gin Oi</i> 珍慈 <i>Gin So</i> 錦良 Gim Lian (Stanley) 珍珠 <i>Gin Gee (Doris)</i>	[Tam] Lawrence, R., K. [Tam] William, L., L., K.,K. Hensen, Lisa [Woo] Steven, Stewart			
			國祥 Kwock Teang (Jimmy) 1915-1982	5 6 7 8	錦韶 Gim Shell (Robert) 珍玲 <i>Gin Lin (Helen)</i> 珍琼 <i>Gin Kand (Betty)</i> 錦文 Gim Moon (John)	Benton, <i>Kimmie, Zina, Mae</i> , Gienton, Kaiton [Kwong] <i>Irene</i> , Spencer, Bryan [Kearney] Ty, Kip Chaun, Joshua, Joel, <i>Rosalyn</i>				
			國能 Kwock Nung (Edward) 1922-2009	9 10 11 12	綺華 <i>Yi Wah (Eva)</i> 錦銘 Gim Ming (Leo) 綺薇 <i>Yi Mei (Carolyn)</i> 綺雯 <i>Yi Man (Julie)</i>	[Low] Brian, Kevin (None) [Blonder] Benjamin, Keith (None)				
			冬英 <i>Tung Ying (Mary)</i> 1901-1977	13 14 15 16	[Lee] William [Lee] <i>Ruth</i> [Lee] Edward [Lee] Robert	<i>Emily, Alvin, Clara</i> [Chew] <i>Lillie, Billie, Tillie</i> , Thomas, <i>Jeanne</i> Donald, James, <i>Elaine</i> Kevin, Steven, <i>Christina</i>				
新穩 <i>Sin Woon</i> 1914-1996	17 18		[Lee] <i>May Yuet</i> [Lee] Wing Hou	Three children each, names unknown						
世瓚 Sai Jan			#							
世理 Sai Sen	國銅 Kwock Hung 1899-1943		19	Sil Foon	Hep, Gehm, Van, <i>Jean</i> , Gim					
	國欽 Kwock Him (Jon) 1900-1954		20 21 22 23	杏琼 <i>Haang Kand (Esther)</i> 英苑 Ying Yuen (Edgar) 艷雛 <i>Yeum Chor (Louise)</i> 穎慈 <i>Wand Sloo (Rosemarie)</i>	[Lee] Craig, <i>Teresa</i> <i>Lisa</i> , Jeffrey, Mark, <i>Debra</i> [Lee] Ronald, <i>Doreen</i> , Patrick [Lee] <i>Karen</i> , Keith, Ken					
	國厚 Kwock Hou (Sam) 1908-1980		24 25	妙嫻 <i>Meuw Hond (Susan)</i> 英麟 Ying Lin (Stanley)	[Moore] Cary, Sean <i>Bunny, Rebecca, Maryann</i> , <i>Cosette</i> , Luther, Gunther					
	國如 Kwock Yi (Poy) 1910-1999		26 27 28	英駒 Ying Guey (Tom) 麗君 <i>Lai Goon (Marian)</i> 麗卿 <i>Lai Han (Nancy)</i>	<i>Kimberly, Stacie, Andrea</i> , Louis (None) [Nagao] (None)					
	國萬 Kwock Man 1912-1954		29 30 31 32 33 34	杏華 <i>Haong Va</i> <i>Sloot Sing</i> 英援 Ying Won <i>May Mei</i> <i>Mil Goun</i> 英扶 Ying Fu	[He] <i>Pan, Nan</i> [Chin] Hei, Jet, Huang Boi, Van [Wong] Pan [Chinn] <i>Way</i> , Gan Lan, Han					
	國廷 Kwock Hing (Jan) 1918-2003		35 36 37 38 39	英白 Ying Bok (Jerry) 靜容 <i>Jing Yung (Diane)</i> 英淳 Ying Chun` (Andy) 英豪 Ying Ho (Danny) 英馳 Ying Chay (Addison)	Ben, <i>Vicki</i> , Desmond, <i>Candace</i> [Chou] David Jeremy, <i>Emily</i> , Timothy Kevin, <i>Kristen</i> , David Daryl, <i>Deanna</i>					
	準央 <i>Chun Yeung</i> 1904-1993		40 41 42	[Lee] Vay Youe [Lee] <i>Jean Soot (Jean)</i> [Lee] K.S. (Joseph)	(None listed) <i>Leta</i> , Ken, <i>Shelley, June</i> , John <i>Josephine, Elizabeth</i> , Martin, Thomas					
	準用 <i>Chun Yung</i> 1905-1994		42 43	[Lee] <i>Gim Sieu</i> [Lee] Ki Vah	<i>Four daughters</i> followed by two sons Vah, Ying, Fung, Fay, <i>May</i> , Louie					
	世琛 Sai Sum		國彥 Kwock Yim		健堯 Gim Yao (Henry)	<i>Diana, Jennifer</i>				
	Gen25-30: Chung Shing Lei Settlers		Gen31: 6 Paper Sons	Gen32: 43 American-Born Chinese	Gen33: 119 American Born Chinese					
	History Document Series		Author Wong Kwock Teang With wife Toy Due (Fong Shee)			Gen32 Team Translate and Update	Update-3 Gen33-34 Names Added →	Sai Won Family By Helen and Carolyn	Sai Sen Family By Edgar and June	Cher's You's Jan's Sum's (No Source)
			Original Unknown	Update-1 1940s	Update-2 1979	Update-3 2019-2023				

Wong Sai Clan Gen31-34 Census for pages 7 and 8					
	Jan Gen31	Yao Gen32	Xin Gen33	Yang Gen34	ABCs Gen32-34
Sai Won Family	5	18	51	62	131
Sai Sen Family	8	25	68	47	140
Wong Sai Clan Total	13	43	119	109	271

↓ Details ↓

Sai Won	Gen31	Gen32	Gen33	Gen34	ABCs Gen32-34
Kwock Foon	01	04	12	20	36
Kwock Teang	01	04	15	22	41
Kwock Nung	01	04	04	02	10
Tung Ying	01	04	14	18	36
Sin Woon	01	02	06	00	08
Sai Won Family Total	05	18	51	53	131

Sai Sen	Gen31	Gen32	Gen33	Gen34	ABCs Gen32-34
Kwock Hung	01	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kwock Him	01	04	12	22	38
Kwock Hou	01	02	07	03	12
Kwock Yi	01	03	04	00	07
Kwock Man	01	06	12	00	18
Kwock Hing (Jan Siu)	01	05	12	16	33
Chun Yeung	01	03	09	06	18
Chun Yung	01	02	12	00	14
Sai Sen Family Total	08	25	68	47	140



Wong (Huang) Genealogy Index Gen01-31 Ancestor Full-Names in Chinese and Transliterated in English ABC Gen32-34 Descendant Given-Names in English only						
Genealogy Tree			Descendants Table			
Jiapu Chinese	Wong (Huang) <i>Generation Poem</i>	Zupu English	Sai Won Family	Sai Sen Family		
“Ex” is “Exhibit” Gen01-15 <i>Tree in Ex III-03</i>	⁰¹ 昌 ⁰² 澄 ⁰³ 正 ⁰⁴ 源	Gen01-07 <i>Tree in Ex III-07</i>	– Zupu Scope – Descendants added to Jiapu Gen31-34 Women Names Gen32-33 Names not in Jiapu Gen34 A New Generation			
	⁰⁵ 國 ⁰⁶ 銳 ⁰⁷ 存 ⁰⁸ 仁					
	⁰⁹ 智 ¹⁰ 文 ¹¹ 允 ¹² 惠	Gen07-13 <i>Tree in Ex III-08</i>				
	¹³ 元 ¹⁴ 子 ¹⁵ 源 ¹⁶ 康	Gen13-18 <i>Tree in Ex III-09</i>				
Gen16-24 <i>Tree in Ex III-04</i>	¹⁷ 道 ¹⁸ 民 ¹⁹ 樂 ²⁰ 泉	Gen18-23 <i>Tree in Ex III-10</i>				
	²¹ 楚 ²² 封 ²³ 祚 ²⁴ 啟	Gen23-27 <i>Tree in Ex III-11</i>				
	²⁵ 粵 ²⁶ 即 ²⁷ 仞 ²⁸ 昌	Gen27-32 <i>Tree in Ex III-12</i>				
Gen24-29 <i>Tree in Ex III-05</i>	²⁹ 賢 ³⁰ 良 ³¹ 經 ³² 世	Gen32-33 <i>Tree in Ex III-13</i>			01-30 Gen31-34	01-30 Gen31-34
	³³ 增 ³⁴ 耀 ³⁵ 新 ³⁶ 揚					
Exhibit III: Jiapu and Zupu Genealogy Trees					Pages 9 & 12	Pages 9 & 14
Exhibit III: Wong Sai Clan Jiapu By Gen30 Wong Sai Won Update by Gen31 Wong Kwock Teang		Wong Sai Clan History –This Zupu By Gen32 Zupu 2023 Team Translation & Name-Transliterations in Mandarin (Cantonese) By UC Berkeley Scholar Alan Chiu				

Wong Sai Won Descendants

Gen 01-30 黃 Wong	Gen31 增 Jan	Gen32 耀 Yao	Gen33 新 Xin	Gen34 揚 Yang
黃由 01 Wong Yiu	國 恒 Kwock Foon (Don Ken)	07 Gin Oi	[Tam] Lawrence [Lee] R. [Tam] #3	Donna, Tony, Richard, Connie G., G., G., Glen 2 children
源深 02 Yuan Shan		08 Gin So	[Tam] William [Tam] L. [Tam] L. [Tam] K. [Tam] K.	[Tam] Michael [Tam] D., A., M. [Tam] M., C. [Tam] B. [Tam] B., B.
國宗 03 Guo Zong		09 Stanley	Hensen [Soriano] Lisa	T., M. G., E.
銳固 04 Rui Gu		10 Doris	[Woo] Steven Stewart	Sean ---
存禮 05 Li Chun	國 祥 Kwock Teang (Jimmy)	11 Robert	Benton Kim Zina Mae Glenton Kaiton	Megan, Sarah [Clark] Alysse, Jeremy [Fong] Jamie --- Mathew, Daniel, Lauren
仁賢 06 Ren Xian		12 Helen	[Kwong] Irene Spencer Bryan	[Quon] Lindsay, Mitchell Ethan, Elijah, Elliana Kira
智剛 07 Zhi Gang		13 Betty	[Kearney] Ty Kip	Tytan, Odyn O., M., N.
文瞻 08 Wen Zhan		14 John	Chaun Joshua Joel Rosalyn	Reed, Reis, Jess [Mar] Gemma, Colin
允閣 09 Yun Ge	國 能 Kwock Nung (Edward)	15 Eva	[Low] Brian Kevin	Evelyn, Derek
惠卿 10 Hui Qing		16 Leo		
元亨 11 Yuen Heng		17 Carolyn	[Blonder] Benjamin Keith	
子安 12 Zi An		18 Julie		
源清 13 Yuen Qing	冬 英 Tung Ying (Mary)	19 [Lee] William	Emily Alvin Clara	[Fong] Laurie, Joseph Meredith [Wong] Christopher, Ashley
康侯 14 Kang Hu		20 [Lee] Ruth	[Chew] Lillie Billie Tillie Thomas Jeanne	Christopher, Ryan [Lee] Fletcher, Garrett
道尊 15 Dao Zun		21 [Lee] Edward	Donald James Elaine	Eric Mary, Debbie [Mah] James, Teresa
民安 16 Min An		22 [Lee] Robert	Kevin Steven Christina	Marcus, Julien, Miles [Crapo] Maya
善樂 17 Shan Le	新 穩 Sin Woon	23 [Lee] May Yuet		
丹泉 18 Dan Quan		24 [Lee] Wing Hou		
華珍 19 Wah Zhen				
覺吾 20 Jue Wu				
祚俶 21 Zuo Chu				
啟圖 22 Qi Tu				
粵彰 23 Yue Zheng				
即富 24 Ji Fu				
仞貞 25 Ren Zhen				
享昌 26 Xiang Chong				
思賢 27 Si Xian				
植良 28 Zhi Lian				
經任 29 Jin Ren				
世環 30 Shi Huan				

Wong Sai Won – Gen30-32

Gen31
USA



Kwock Foon



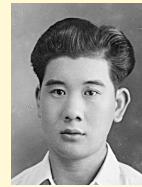
Tung Ying



Sin Woon



Kwock Teang



Kwock Nung

Gen31
USA



Gin Oi Tam



William Lee, Jr



May Yuet Lee



Robert Wong



Eva Wong Low



Gin So Tam



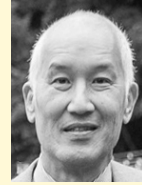
Ruth Lee Chew



Wing Hou Lee



Helen Wong Kwong



Leo Wong

Gen32
USA



Stanley Wong



Edward Lee



Betty Wong Kearny



Carolyn Wong Blonder



Doris Woo



Robert Lee



John Wong



Julie Wong

Gen32
USA

Gen30 – Wong Sai Won Clan



Sai Won



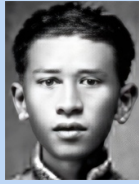
Hom Shee

Wong Sai Sen Descendants

Gen 01-30 黃 Wong	Gen31 增 Jan	Gen32 耀 Yao	Gen33 新 Xin	Gen34 揚 Yang
黃由 01 Wong Yiu	國 銅 Kwock Hung	26 Foon	Hep Gehm Van Jean Gim	
源深 02 Yuan Shan		27 Esther	[Lee] Craig Teresa	Ryan, Wendy, Jordan, Kyle [Aalseth] Matthew, Michael
國宗 03 Guo Zong	國 欽 Kwock Him (Jon)	28 Edgar	[Teves] Lisa Jeffrey Mark Debra	[Nagao] Stacie, [Teves] Stephanie
銳固 04 Rui Gu		29 Louise	[Lee] Ronald Doreen Patrick	Craig, Veronica [Furry] Victoria, Tina, Andrew Kimberly, Patricia, Richard
存禮 05 Li Chun		30 Rosemarie	[Lee] Karen Keith Ken	[Buell] Erin, Jason, Nicole Sharlene, Tamlyn Justin
仁賢 06 Ren Xian		31 Susan	[Moore] Cary Sean	
智剛 07 Zhi Gang	國 厚 Kwock Hou (Sam)	32 Stanley	Bunny Rebecca Maryann Cosette Luther Gunther	[Connors] Pepper [Highfill] Helena Charlie Anne
文瞻 08 Wen Zhan		33 Tom	Kimberly Stacie Andrea Louis	
允閣 09 Yun Ge	國 如 Kwock Yi (Poy)	34 Marian	[None]	
惠卿 10 Hui Qing		35 Nancy	[None]	
元亨 11 Yuen Heng		36 Haong Va	[He] Pan Nan	
子安 12 Zi An	國 萬 Kwock Man	37 Sloop Sing	[Chin] Hei Jet Huong	
源清 13 Yuen Qing		38 Ying Won	Boi Van	
康侯 14 Kang Hu		39 May Mei	[Wong] Pan	
道尊 15 Dao Zun		40 Mei Goun	[Chinn] Way Gan	
民安 16 Min An		41 Ying Fu	Lan Han	
善樂 17 Shan Le		國 廷 Kwock Hing (Jan)	42 Jerry	Ben Vicki Desmond Candace
丹泉 18 Dan Quan	43 Diane		[Chou] David	Lily, Lauren, Lucy
華珍 19 Wah Zhen	44 Andy		Jeremy Emily Timothy	Kairi, Logan [Lee] Lana, Mia, Jackson Masami
覺吾 20 Jue Wu	45 Danny		Kevin Kristen Daniel	Elayna
祚俶 21 Zuo Chu	46 Addison		Daryl Deanna	
啟圖 22 Qi Tu	準 央 Chun Yeung	47 [Lee] Vay Youe		
粵彰 23 Yue Zheng		48 [Lee] Jean Soot	[Guptill] Leta Ken Neen [Chin] Shelley June John Neen	Garrison, Chantalle Andy, Kami [Bonham] Douglas, Caroline
即富 24 Ji Fu		49 [Lee] K S Joseph	Josephine Elizabeth Martin Thomas	
仍貞 25 Ren Zhen	準 用 Chun Yung	50 [Lee] Gim Sieu	[Six]	
享昌 26 Xiang Chong		51 [Lee] Ki Vah	Vah Ying Fung Fay May Louie	
思賢 27 Si Xian				
植良 28 Zhi Lian				
經儉 29 Jin Jian				
世理 30 Shi Xing				

Wong Sai Sen – Gen31-32 – China & USA Families

Gen31
China



[A] Kwock Hung 1



[D] Chun Yung 2



[G] Kwock Mon 5

Gen31
China

Gen31
USA



[B] Kwock Him 2



[C] Chun Yeung 1



[E] Kwock Hou 3



[F] Kwock Yi 4

Gen31
USA



[H] Kwock Hing 6

Gen32
USA



Esther Lee



Vay Youe Lee



Susan Hakansson



Tom Wong



Jerry Wong



Edgar Wong



Jean Soot Wong



Stanley Wong



Marian Wong



Diane Chou



Louise Lee



Joseph Wong



Nancy Nagao



Andy Wong



Rosemarie Lee



Siu Hang Toy

Gen30 – Wong Sai Sen Clan

Sai Sen

Jin Mei

Gen32
USA



Danny Wong



Addison Wong

Important People in Wong Clan History

Ancestor Gen 01 – Forefather Huangdi (Wong Dai)

(This paragraph: proper names in Mandarin)

The third mythological sovereign Huangdi (Wong Emperor), the Yellow Emperor name Xuanyuan, was the original Huang ancestor in 27c BC. Huangdi is regarded as the founder of Chinese culture and civilization as well as leader with great moral and superior wisdom. The name was derived from the Yellow River where we first settled, and later the seventh-generation family formally adopted the Huang (Wong) surname.

Clan Gen01 – Founder Wong You

Our Wong Clan forefather--Huang Juzheng (Wong Guei Jing) aka Huang You (Wong Yao)--is known as Wong You. In 1184, he received the prestigious "Jinshi" degree by passing the Song Dynasty Imperial Examination. His jinshi rank was "ZhuangYuan" (the jinshi who ranked first overall nationwide). With the rank, his scholar appointment was Professor in Civil Engineering and his mandarin assignment was Chief of Transportation in Guangnan County.

Clan Gen31 – Emigrant Parents (Paper Children)

The Great Depression and World War II Generation from China

Gen30 Sai Won worked as a laundryman in Los Angeles while his three sons, Gen31, entered the grocery business in Sacramento, their wives contributed to the household by working in the canneries. Gen30 Sai Sen remained home in Chung Shing Lei as his four sons, Gen31, immigrated to Los Angeles where they began as laundrymen with their wives working side by side. All were fortunate to have children born in China and in America.

Parenting was predominately by the wives – the Chinese mothers (aka tiger moms). At home, moms taught and practiced traditional Chinese values such as respect, obedience, shame, face, education and the Toisanese dialect. They were strict at home while permissive at public and Sunday religious school, allowing their children to assimilate freely into the American way of education. A disapproving stare was punishment. Getting good grades (e.g., an "A-" grade in math is a bad grade) and going to college were expected. The not-stern dads worked and saved the money for putting the children through college at home or away sans student loans.

Legacy

Gen31 Tiger Mothers and fathers produced a successful bilingual Gen32
The infamous ABC Model Minority

##

Our Gen31 Parents (Paper Children)

Paper sons or paper daughters is a term used to refer to Chinese people who were born in China and illegally immigrated to the United States by purchasing papers typically from fellow kinsmen, documenting a blood connection to Chinese people with established U.S. citizenship or residency.

The 1906 earthquake and subsequent fire in San Francisco destroyed municipal buildings and countless documents including birth records. This was the opportunity for Chinese immigrants to claim native-born status opening a legal path of entry for their children and other family members.

Sai Won arrived in 1908 seizing on the opportunity of the 1906 earthquake to establish a chain of American citizenship benefiting his children's later immigration, while the Sai Sen family entered with paper fathers. Tens of thousands of Toisanese came to America in the 1920s and 30s using false papers (ga-gee).

Later, in the 1960s, there was an amnesty program where immigrants could confess their lie and regain full legal citizenship. Many of our relatives took advantage of this program.

All sailed from Toisan Haikou Port, four weeks, to San Francisco Bay. Chinese immigrants are detained at Angel Island for interrogation and physical examination. The detention at the Angel Island Immigration Station was lengthy lasting weeks and months (years for a few). By comparison, processing at Ellis Island from Europe took a few days on average.

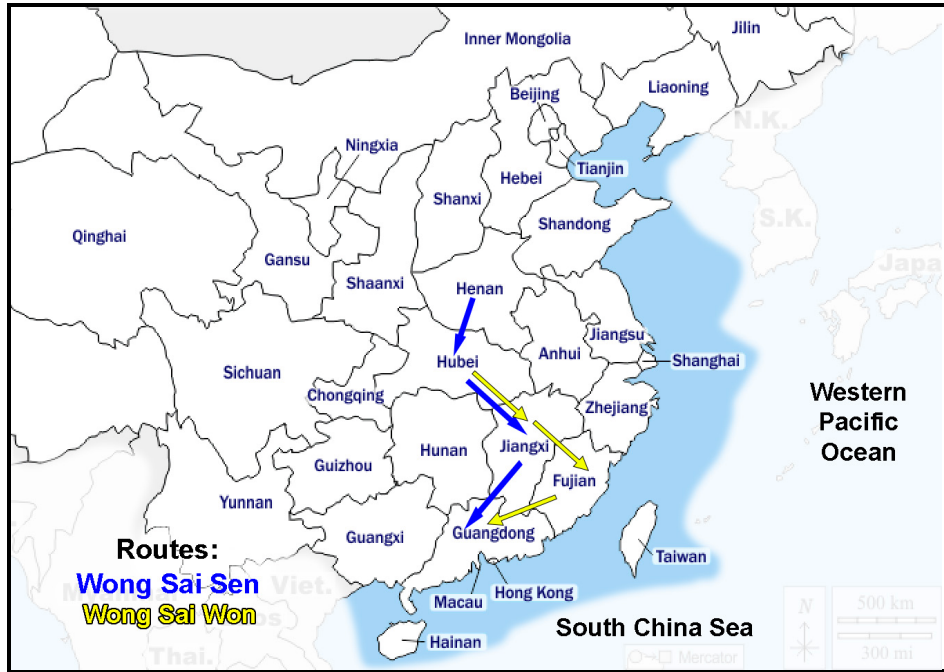
The Board of Special Inquiry asked detailed questions of home life, relatives, layout and architecture of the village. Immigrants with false paper had memorized their "paper life" using prepared coaching books. Testimony was compared against testimonies made by 'family' members summoned to the Angel Island. Of course, the testimonies agreed word-for-word because they quoted from the same "how gung" coaching book.

Though the Angel Island testimonies are false, their documents are nevertheless rich in legitimate ancestral data. This is because the false documents were usually purchased from real relatives or from same-village neighbors. For researchers, their responsibility is to separate the true from the false for their ancestral database. Doing the detective research work is a challenging experience and a rewarding venture.

##

Wong Sai Clan – Migration in China

Migration data from Jiapus. Kwock Teang for Sai Won and Kwock Hing for Sai Sen



See Annex A for Maps and Charts

Wong Sai Won and Wong Sai Sen Migration Gen01-34

Huangdi
27c BC Started
Family at **Henan**
Huangdi Ancestor

At Gen111
Wong You
12c AD Started
New Clan:
The Wong Sai
Poem Clan
At Gen141

Wong Sai Clan
20c AD Emigrated
To California & Started
The ABC
Bloodline Clan

Milestones →

Ancestor History	China (Dynasty)				America (State)	
	Song 10c-13c	Yuan 13c-14c	Ming 14c-17c	Qing 17c-20c	California 20c	Continent 20c-21c
Generation 01-111	← Wong Sai Won Jiapu →				WKT Update Zupu Team Update	
	111-113 01-03	112-134 04-24	135-140 25-30		141-142 30-32	142-144 32-34
12c AD Hubei Province	Fujian Province	Guangdong Nanxiang City Xinhui District Taishan District			Wong Sai Won Family SAC	ABC Clan USA Coast to Coast
27c BC Henan Province	Jiangxi Province	Guangdong Guangzhou City Baiyan District Taishan District			Wong Sai Sen Family LA	
Wong Family Origin	Wong Sai Clan Founding	Guangdong Migration	CSL Village Homestead		20c AD ABC Clan Founding	

Provinces in Mandarin - next page for Cantonese names

Haikou Port | Angel Island

Important Places – Wong Sai Clan – Migration in China

China	Name	Transliteration	
		Mandarin (two syllable word)	Cantonese (two words)

Province	河南省	Henan Sheng	Ho Nam Saang
-----------------	-----	-------------	--------------

Province	湖北省	Hubei Sheng	Wu Bak Saang
Capital	武漢	Wuhan	Mou Han
County	江夏	Jiangxia	Gong Ha
Town	文疆	Wenjiang	Moon Geung
Province	江西省	Jiangxi Sheng	Gong Sai Saang
Province	福建省	Fujian Sheng	Fu Kien Saang

Province	廣東省	Guangdong Sheng	Gwong Dung Saang
Capital	廣州	Guangzhou	Gwong Jau
Town	南雄	Nanxiong	Nam Yung
Prefecture	江門	Jiangmen	Gong Mun
Village	雲山	Yunshan	Wan San
Town	杜阮	Duruan	Du Ruan
County	新会	Xinhui	Sun Wui
County	台山	Taishan	Toi Shan
Town	北坑	Beikeng	Bak Hang
Village	南安里	Nanon [Nan'an] Li	Nam On Lei
Village/Homestead	忠誠里	Zhongcheng Li	Jung Sing Lei

Town	端芬	Duanfen	Duan Fen
Port	海口	Haikou	Hoi Hau

Wong Sai Won Jiapu first Sentence – Wong name began in Jiangxia 江夏 Gong Ha (from p63)

Wong Sai Clan Migration in China – Key Journey Places (from p64)

Siyi 四邑 (Sze Yup) Four Counties (from p20)

Not Highlighted Migration Places (from Oral History Research)

Taishanese Pronunciation of Administrative Division Places (from p4)

廣東 Guangdong aka Kwang Tung	北坑 Bak Hang aka Pak Hang
江門 Jiangmen aka Kong Moon	南安 Nam On aka Nam On
台山 Taishan aka Toishan / Hoi San	忠誠里 Jung Sing Lei aka Chung Shing Lei

Haikou Port in Duanfen Town is where Gen30s left 台山 Taishan for sailing from CN to US
The port was once the primary point of embarkation for Taishan natives heading overseas

Chinese Languages Spoken at Home in the United States

Cantonese and Taishanese



Siyi (四邑 Four County) District

01	恩平	Enping	Yan Ping
02	开平	Kaiping	Hoi Ping
03	新会	Xinhui	Sun Wei
04	台山	Taishan	Toi Shan

Sanyi (三邑 Three County) District

A	南海	Nanhai	Nan Hoi
B	番禺	Panyu	Pan Yu
C	顺德	Shunde	Shun Tak

Siyi 'Four County' and Sanyi 'Three County' Districts

Siyi (Seiyap) people are known as Taishanese

Sanyi (Samyap) people are known as Cantonese

The people's county name is also their dialect name

Our CSL village people in Siyi District's Taishan County speak Siyi (Seiyap)

Wong Sai Clan Gen32-34 – ABC Migration in America

Wong Sai Clan Generations		Historical Phase	Country	
01-30	31-34		China	America
01-03 <small>12c</small>		Founding	Hubei	
04-24 <small>13c-15c</small>		Migration	Fujian Guangdong	
25-30 <small>18c-19c</small>		Homestead	Sai Won Jiapu Toisan CSL	
	31 <small>20c</small>	Emigration	WKT Update CN to US	
	32-34 <small>20c-21c</small>	USA Migration	Zupu Team Update USA Coast to Coast	



ABC Migration in USGS Regions – DOI [Number]										
Wong Sai Clan	China	Southwest		Northwest [9]	Rocky Mountain [7]	Mid Continent [3,5]	Southeast [2,4,6]	Northeast [1]	Pacific	Total
		Cal [10]	SoCal [8]						TBD	
Sai Won	0	101	2	5	0	2	10	2	9	131
Sai Sen	37	10	33	12	1	3	2	9	33	140
Total	37	111	35	17	1	5	12	11	42	271



Worldwide Migration ↓	USA Migration (%)	76%		9%	0%	3%	6%	6%	USA pop 191 100%	World pop 271 ↓
		58%	18%							



Worldwide Migration	14%	54%		6%	0%	2%	4%	4%	16%	100% 271
		41%	13%							

ABC Migration – 50 States, DC and Pacific Territories				
7 USGS Regions	12 DOI Unified Regions		50 States & DC	
Southwest	10	California-Great Basin	California	1
	08	Southwest Interior Region	Arizona, Nevada, Southern California	2
Northwest Pacific	12	Pacific Islands	Hawaii, Pacific Territories	1
	09	Columbia-Pacific Northwest	Idaho, Oregon, Washington	3
Rocky Mountain	07	Upper Colorado Basin	Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming	4
Mid-Continent	05	Missouri Basin	Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas	5
	03	Great Lakes	Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio	6
Southeast	06	Arkansas-Rio Grande- Texas-Gulf	Arkansas, Texas	2
	04	Mississippi Basin	Mississippi, Louisiana, Missouri, Iowa, Arkansas	5
	02	South Atlantic-Gulf	Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida	6
Northeast	01	North Atlantic-Appalachian	Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Washington DC	14
Alaska	11	Alaska	Alaska	1
United States Geological Survey (USGS)	United States Department of Interior (DOI)		United States of America 50 States + Washington DC	

29 jing 經	30 sai 世	31 jan 增	32 yao 耀	33 xin 新	34 yang 揚
Pioneers			ABCs		

Epilogue

Like many offspring of first-generation immigrants, we stand with one foot in China, and the other here at our homes in Sacramento and Monterey Park, balanced between two languages, two cultures and two histories. Our story connects the extended Wong family's journey from Toisan village peasant-farmer to the voyages across the Pacific Ocean establishing a new life in America. The Zupu 2023 Team, as a two-family, three-city project, bridged the past and joined to the present across these divides.

The Prologue introduced a narrow, single-family patrilineal Gen31 jiapu for their son, while our 2023 zupu provides a rich multidimensional-source library of charts, maps, photos, and text for Gen32 and future generations' family histories:

Evolution of Our Wong Family History Documents Through 32 Generations					
Document	Era	Gen	Language	Location	History Documentation
Jiapu Series (mostly text)	11c to 20c	01-31	Chinese	Hubei to Guangdong	Father-to-Son Surname
Zupu 2023 (multimedia)	20c to 21c	32	Chinese to English	America Coast-to-Coast	Gen-to-Gen Bloodline

After five years of dedicated research, we have completed the documentation of our:

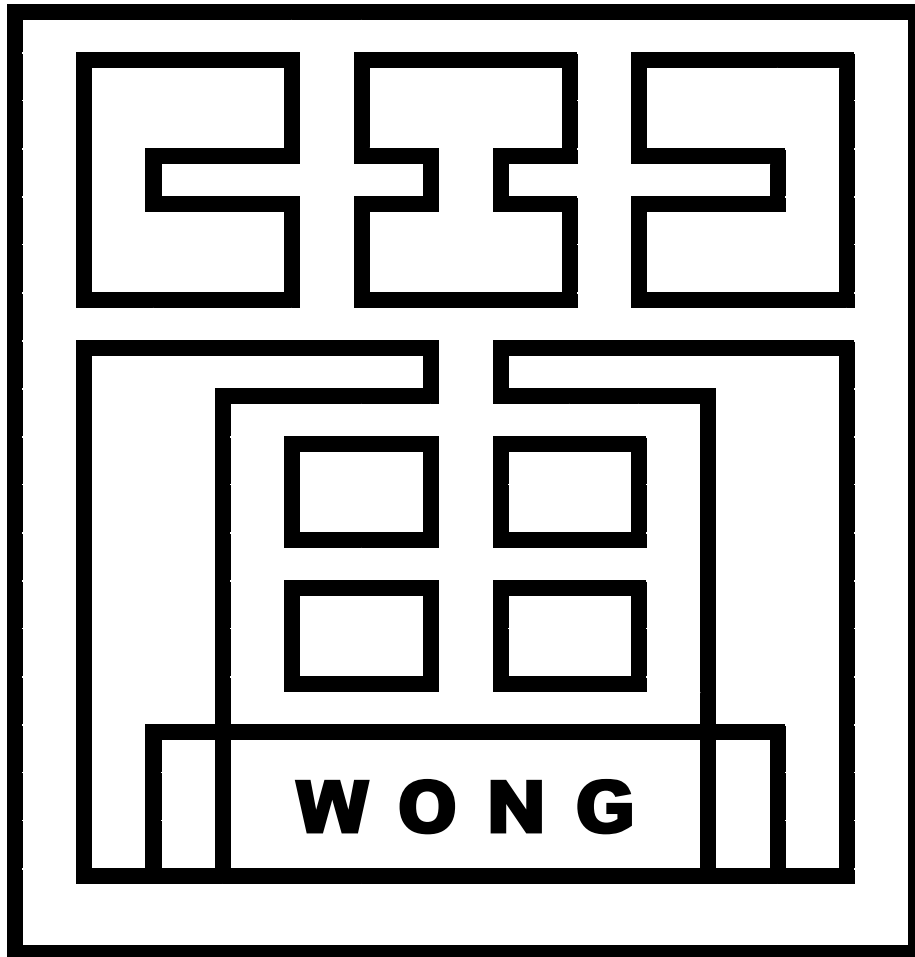
- (1) Gen01-32 Wong-surname genealogy in Chinese and English translation
- (2) Gen01-34 Wong-bloodline genealogy in English.

Future genealogies will be in English and available electronically, a collaboration enabled with the aid of modern travel and communications. Instead of a single handwritten Jiapu passed from father to son, multiple digital copies can be shared by the entire extended clan. Our *ZUPU 2023* and beyond will be crowd-sourced and preserved in a decentralized web of ownership and distribution.

We all respect the struggles and wisdom of our ancestors and hope to digitally preserve and extend all their history to the many branches of our – Wong-Poem and genetic bloodline – surname and non-surname descendants.

John Gim Wong, Gen32, 黃錦文 Grandson of Wong Sai Won

Rosemarie Wong Lee, Gen32, 黃穎慈 Granddaughter of Wong Sai Sen



Wong Sai Clan
Zupu 2023 Team



Exhibit I

A Photocopy of The Wong Sai Won Jiapu

Update by

Wong Kwock Teang in 1982

Handwritten Chinese Text

By Wong Sai Won (黃世環) and Wong Kwock Teang (黃國祥)

Wong Sai Clan History

Zupu 2023 Team

共十八頁

JIMMY K. WONG
5090 HILLARD WAY
SACRAMENTO, CALIF. 95822



溯我黃姓源從江夏祖自文彊宋自漕運公由南
 雄而遷新會在杜阮而肇基後至潮境橫江獨岡
 及我百亨等處俱從杜阮而分支焉百亨開基子
 安伊始源清繼後枝分八房康侯翁為我八房開
 枝之祖自政翁以至於今歷數百餘年支長葉茂
 世遠年湮為子孫者每多忽畧前人矣迄今飲水
 思源難忘所自因追遠以叙先猷當按班而詳昭
 代于是蕉窗之下誦讀之餘繪作形圖排列次序
 自居政始祖以來敬列數十餘世以便後人追遠
 報本之事咸識宗支遂與木本水源之思固為譜
 叙焉

原居南雄府保昌縣珠璣里因避難回九十七人呈詞懇
 府並給文引遷徙廣州府新會縣象等原居珠璣里因
 宋朝有宮妃貌美蘇氏皇幸蘇氏失調雅樂皇怒貶蘇
 氏入於冷宮蘇氏私自逃出因南雄府始興里縣牛田
 坊有富客黃由貯萬運糧上京回至關口市備猪酒酌
 神見一女子下船亦食貯萬見其衣破貌美遂問緣由
 始知蘇氏原係貴體遂載之而歸及皇復取蘇氏而以
 逃出無踪勅兵部尚書張應貴奉欽命行文各府州縣
 嚴查經年無踪乃復導息不行殊貯萬將蘇氏改姓
 張氏作寵妾因家人劉壯反主洩漏根由尚書知覺
 奸民違法若恐皇上知之罷職喪身乃求各部並大小

官員共掩其事密計奏稱南雄府保昌縣牛田方作

官員共掩其事密計奏稱南雄府保昌縣牛田坊作亂流害
 平民乞將牛田坊建立平寇寨鎮守庶幾國泰民安皇上
 奏準時羅貴有姑丈喬輝現任京都指揮使聞其聲息
 遂遣家人走報未滿旬日部文行府到縣嚴催遷徙牛田
 坊五十七姓居民莫不怨嗟惟珠璣里九十七人集議久聞南
 方痼瘡之地土廣人稀應有處大家向南方而去但有
 處開闢住址朝夕相見亦如今日之故鄉也即赴縣團詞
 呈具稟羅貴等係牛田坊珠璣里巷人為避難給文引以救生
 靈事貴等歷代住珠璣里各有戶籍丁糧並無欠缺平生
 守法安分不料天災地劫民不堪命今又奉旨建寨斯土之民
 不敢不遵細思無處可居聞南方土廣民稀可以居住未
 敢擅遷特職詞呈具陳乞給引文經過關津得以通行沾恩

知縣嚴諱 統化批准申詳本府文

開僂元年正月初五日起南雄府具詞羅貴等原住珠璣
 里為乞給文引以救生靈事 貴等祖居此地今奉旨建寨
 團兵小居民只着遷居特職名旬陳乞給文引庶閩津
 稽查有憑屆賴安生沾恩知府鍾遠批查羅貴等九十
 七人原係珠璣里人據稱建寨集眾遷徙準給文引批照
 通知所止處將文引繳核該縣屬查收毋違特示

南雄府文引

廣東南雄府為遷徙給文引事本身正月初十日據保昌
 縣民羅貴等呈詞稱前事合就給文引限日起程凡經過
 閩津營汛駟文方行毋得阻留至所止處即赴該縣屬立
 案定藉繳收文引正月十六日率九十七人同姓向南方而
 去親眷老幼甚眾二十六日方至新會縣古岡州大良古朗
 橫江幸土人馮天成接歇數日集眾赴縣告案立藉繳回文
 引馮天成龔應達等保結準告立案開藉遷民羅貴等原
 居保昌縣牛田坊人今羅貴等住在本縣立案藉以救生靈
 事知縣李叢芳批著天之下皆是皇土爾等皆是王民仍具
 造藉繳赴毋違特示共九十七人同行來到半塗有老大小食
 了四人

黃氏歷代祖妣世次並各山墳開列於后

太始祖 諱由字居政

公墓在橫塘犁牛望月

宋淳熙甲辰進士天章閣侍制學士吏部侍郎出為廣南運使妣居係澄洛公長子由福建浦田縣而遷來粵東南雄府珠璣巷遂奉為珠璣不遷之祖

配妣巫氏夫人 生四子

生四子源深 源輔 源贊 源大

二世祖

源深翁係居政公之長子

字廣漢號

雲山

宋賜進士漕運使公墓三在姪峒都十二番土名通

天竹仙人大座刑心碗結穴

米氏墓在右岡卅杜阮村蛇山形 妣米氏 誥封邦顯太夫人 生四子

生四子

宗 泰 秉 器 安

三世祖

國宗翁

諱

臣定

號

安道

坑百足形

宋賜進士第任京府經歷司公葬在羅鼓

妣林氏老夫人

坟葬在朱岫尖孔雀標屏山形生四子

公通同智

鏡銳銳銳

四世祖

銳國翁

字

子立

宋洪熙進士第公坟葬在

海巷寶鴨下池山形

妣馬氏夫人

生子

存禮

居潮境

五世祖存禮翁妣闕氏安人生一子仁賢

六世祖仁賢翁妣伍氏安人生一子

剛

智

智

智

智

智

公坟葬於開平大冢捲湖山形

七世祖智剛翁 號 浩猷

祖妣合葬潮境飛雁啣書形

妣朱氏安人 生三子 文 文 文 思 憲 瞻

八世祖文瞻翁 後有人疑公塚葬于木州鳳山形

妣趙氏安人 生一子允閣

九世祖允閣翁

公葬于保村龜山

妣趙氏安人 生一子惠卿

十世祖惠卿翁 祖妣合葬于飛雁啣書剛祖塚下

妣朱氏安人 生六子 長元 元 元 元 元 元 譽 貞 傑 美 亨 傳

十一世祖元亨翁由潮境社前村而遷居蒲石橫江村

配妣邱氏安人生三子長子平次子安子常子虎山子星子甫子山

十二世祖子安翁係元亨公之次子諱履泰配妣閩氏安人

原配豐岡閩氏安人生三子彥子彥子中子痛子洑子涵子泗子村元朝末至正

皇十四年甲午入贅百亨盤氏安係盤仲達公之二女名康娘藉
奩地以寄居生二子源清次源洪派涵百亨村又娶副室曾氏
安人生二子以政次以禮派涵獨岡

十三世祖源清翁係子安公之三子係百身開房之始祖

配妣梁氏安人生八子長康次康三康四德五諱六諱七諱八諱

祖妣合葬於那雷公嶽仙人伸掌形

十四世祖康侯翁諱廉號淡庵妣鄧氏安人

祖妣合葬於那西山虎山生三子道重道尊道美

十五世祖道尊翁諱傑

公葬于雷公嶽太祖坂下

妣鄧氏安人葬于金星橫眉

生六子 民 民 民 民 民 民
泰 安 謙 信 忠 敬

十六世祖民安翁

公葬于雷公嶺
傑祖故友

妣葉氏安人
葬于金星橫眉生三

淡善賢
樂樂樂

十七世祖善樂翁

公葬于雷公嶺
傑祖故友

妣林氏安
葬于金星橫眉
林生子泉蔡生泉

十八世祖丹泉翁

諱澄號廷瑞
公與廖氏合葬于小崗獅山丙向

妣廖李氏安人
李氏葬于舊村門口嶺因光緒五年公故

重修由門口嶺起遷於公故右邊之下安葬公生三子

華珍廖氏
美珍
良珍
李氏出

晚裕堂家譜序

溯我百身開基始自子安二世源清裔出八房我康候
 翁為八房開枝之祖康候出道尊道尊出民安民安
 出淡樂善樂賢樂善祖出見泉丹泉愛泉丹泉出華珍
 美珍良珍我華珍翁君長而出覺吾覺翁出祚倣祚倣
 翁配矮岡岑氏而出啟圖啟圖翁出粵彰幼隨圖公切
 遷於矮岡不幸彰公早喪僅遺即富公八歲族親疎遠
 孤苦零丁致失記倣翁與岑蔡二妣及彰公之墳為可
 嘆也富翁稍長而商於市及壯而居於城賴配妣陳氏安
 人勤儉賢勞持齋修福幸而產伉貞公為經營創業
 而歸梓里貽謀燕翼而煥新猷溯自華珍至斯單傳

六代惟公克昌厥後疊出齊享京亮四公而開枝四房從此振公族衍雲初枝蕃葉茂桂馥蘭芳皆由我公積德所致也迄今飲水思源難忘所自因進遠以叙先猷復按班而詳昭代俾子孫振譜覽看咸知宗裔是為我長發其祥之家譜焉因以為叙

由源深祖至十世

華珍翁丹泉公之長子 派字 楚華 諱 明璣

妣朱氏安人葬於盤坑騎龍穴公原葬於纏禾田葫蘆山

化生腦至乾隆二十一年歲賀先生在校下点出的穴即於是

年三月念三日申時迁葬配覺吾公妣李氏林氏二孀又葬

啟圖公妣譚氏李氏二孀 葬 其六孀照旧部註明坐壬向丙兼亥

已丁巳丁亥分金後聽時師重修屢行改向不合故從本

縣儒學老師鄧爾江改立圓姓不據定向為吉云

世先祖

覺吾翁

諱

錦

字

在中邑庠生篤志詩書文藝兼優業精

堪輿萬曆三十四年丙午隨本縣教諭海瀛老師往海南

遊學七載始歸娶妣李氏副妣林氏安人公葬于蓮花出水

與逢樂公公次二妣俱葬于厚禾田葫蘆山公出二子祚是祚傲

世先祖

祚傲翁

覺吾公之子諱

甲選

號

雲喆順治六年邑庠生妣岑

氏安人副室蔡氏庶人公避亂挈家遷居矮岡家財

為逃奴所竊因而困乏公生于萬曆三十二年終于康熙

六年考妣俱葬于矮岡地面不曾立碑後因即富祖幼失

古寺

惟特不能認識而失故墓情哉公出啟圖

世祖 啟圖翁

祚倣公之子名

喬北妣譚氏李氏二安人公生子崇正十二

年己卯正月十五日巳時終於康熙四十三年享壽六十六歲考

妣俱葬于葫蘆山公出粵彰

李氏生于崇禎十三年庚辰正月五日

世祖 粵彰翁

啟圖公之子

生於康熙十三年癸丑終於康熙三十九年庚

辰得年式身拾八歲而氏別適謹遺富公八歲至失記彰公塚

墓惜哉生二子即富即佑出繼房叔粵煜公

世祖 即富翁

粵彰公之子

八歲遭孤家貧子立始在衙門圩以茅蓋數

椽為小貿易易幸配陳氏安人淑慎賢勞持齋修福相夫教

子有孟母之風厥後梧岡祖創業垂統恒謂母氏遺德所致

焉公生於康熙三十二年癸酉九月初十日酉時終于乾隆四十三年

丁丑年八月

戊戌二月廿二日丑時享壽八十四歲葬於蓮花出水陳氏安人生於康熙三十五年六月廿五日未時終於乾隆十九年三月初十日午時享壽四十六歲乾隆廿二年丁丑正月廿二日亥時安葬於根坑流前飽虎村肉形阜原配梧岡公李氏安人合葬坐丑向未墓兼癸丁出子伊旺

世祖 伊旺翁

即富公長子

臨娶而沒我伊貞公念篤天倫欲將第三子

名椿者承祀適又早歿因擇別房子入繼冠字賢祧撥有繼田及石南樂村辛向屋一間娶李氏生三子壬倫壬伍壬佐索俱不肖其將繼田典賣越盡遠逃外國無歸則旺公之嗣存沒或有天焉未可料現祖塋贖回南樂村村面放牛墾田五斗歸崇每年節及行山燒衣俱崇支办又将南樂村辛向屋一間歸崇

世祖

伊貞翁

富公之次子

丁丑

世祖 伍貞翁

富公之次子

國學生 諱 鳳鳴 號

梧岡幼甚寒微長事

商賈在西門圩開創日生店二十七歲得賀先生改墓纏糸
 田之故二拾九歲又墓根坑陳氏祖母坟由是日新月盛財
 丁並進子貴身榮而大興家業公孝友慈和福慧兼優族
 黨戚閭咸沾河潤九寰用一邑侯萬應馨為作序制錦而慶
 祝焉公生於雍正七年己酉十一月十七日戌時終於道光三
 年十二月初十日辰時享壽九十五歲其娶三氏原配南村
 李氏未育而亡得年二十歲繼娶温邊李氏出齊昌享昌
 續娶伍氏出京昌亮昌二公南村李氏生於雍正十二年十二
 月初九日巳時終於乾隆十八年癸酉五月初八日巳時墓根坑與
 陳氏安人左墓分墓于蓮花出水

該山承奉未氣坐未向丑兼癸丁
 丁丑丁未分金

温边雅全李公次女李妣生於乾隆元年丙辰十二月三十日亥時
終於乾隆二十八年癸未九月初三日戌時得年二十八歲

伍氏安人生於雍正十三年乙卯十月初二日辰時終於嘉慶

十七年壬申十月十八日卯時享壽七十八歲另有副室林氏未

有產育而亡失其生終時日年二十五歲與富翁副室湯氏合塚

遷葬李伍氏安人塚於同治十二年三月初六日卯時安葬于根坑

陳氏李氏安人塚下右边坐丑未兼艮坤

林氏婆殮於是穴挖出遷葬於盤坑騎龍與繼配富公湯氏

合葬於朱氏安人塚下

公生四子

齊昌

享昌

京昌

亮昌

温边雅全李公次女李妣生於乾隆元年丙辰十二月三十日亥時
終於乾隆二十八年癸未九月初三日戌時得年二十八歲

伍氏安人生於雍正十三年乙卯十月初二日辰時終於嘉慶

十七年壬申十月十八日卯時享壽七十八歲另有副室林氏未

有產育而亡失其生終時日年二十五歲與富翁副室湯氏全

遷葬李伍氏安人碣於同治十二年三月初六日卯時安葬于根

陳氏李氏安人坟下右邊坐且未兼良坤

林氏婆碣於是穴挖出遷葬於盤坑騎龍而繼配富公湯氏

合葬於朱氏安人坟下

公生四子

齊昌

享昌

京昌

亮昌

始祖居政翁
妣巫氏

源深 進士第
源輔
二世
源贊
源大

國泰 進士任定遠縣知縣
國安 冠帶
國宗 宋進士官經曆司
國東 宋鄉進士
國器 冠帶

銳公
銳通
銳固 存禮
銳智

世七
智剛

文思

文憲 八世

文瞻
元閣
惠卿

元傳

元亨

元美

元傑

元貞

元譽

方成

子平

子安

子常

馬兒

馬援

仁太

現大

朝大

復成

希成

十三世
久由
遷獨岡

十四世

世十二
 子安
 剛枝 新會 新寧 出頭 之祖
 獨岡 百身

十三世
 以禮 潘獨岡 曾氏出
 以政 邊獨岡 曾氏出
 源洪 盤氏出
 源清 君百身 盤氏出
 彥中 閔氏出
 立身 庸 閔氏出 君彭會

十四世
 斌翁 七房
 政翁 六房
 康候 八房
 康護 長房
 康榮 二房
 彥榮 三房
 德華 四房
 真翁 五房

道重 民謙 民信 民忠
 道尊 民安 民敬 民泰
 道美 樂

世六

丹泉 字廷瑞

三良珍

三美珍

達秀

祚爾

啟郎

粵子

達中

祚前

啟岳

啟乾

粵思

粵愈

啟夏

粵顯

粵煜

粵炳

粵武

粵子

覺吾

號在中

祚傲

啟圖

粵彰

粵彰

即富

封萬

祚申

啟俊

粵翼

即煥

即煥

祚起

啟恩

粵齊

即和

即和

即相

即相

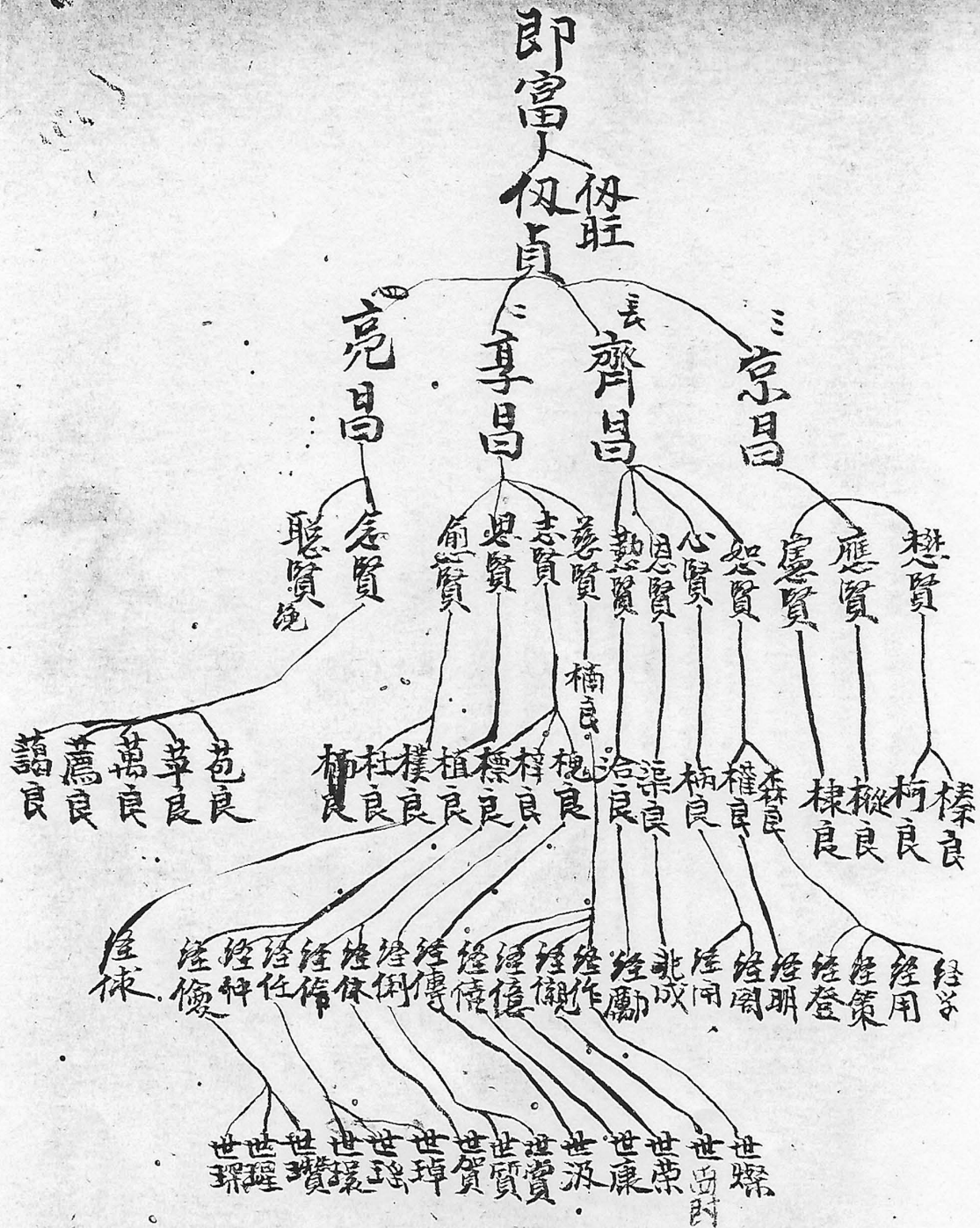
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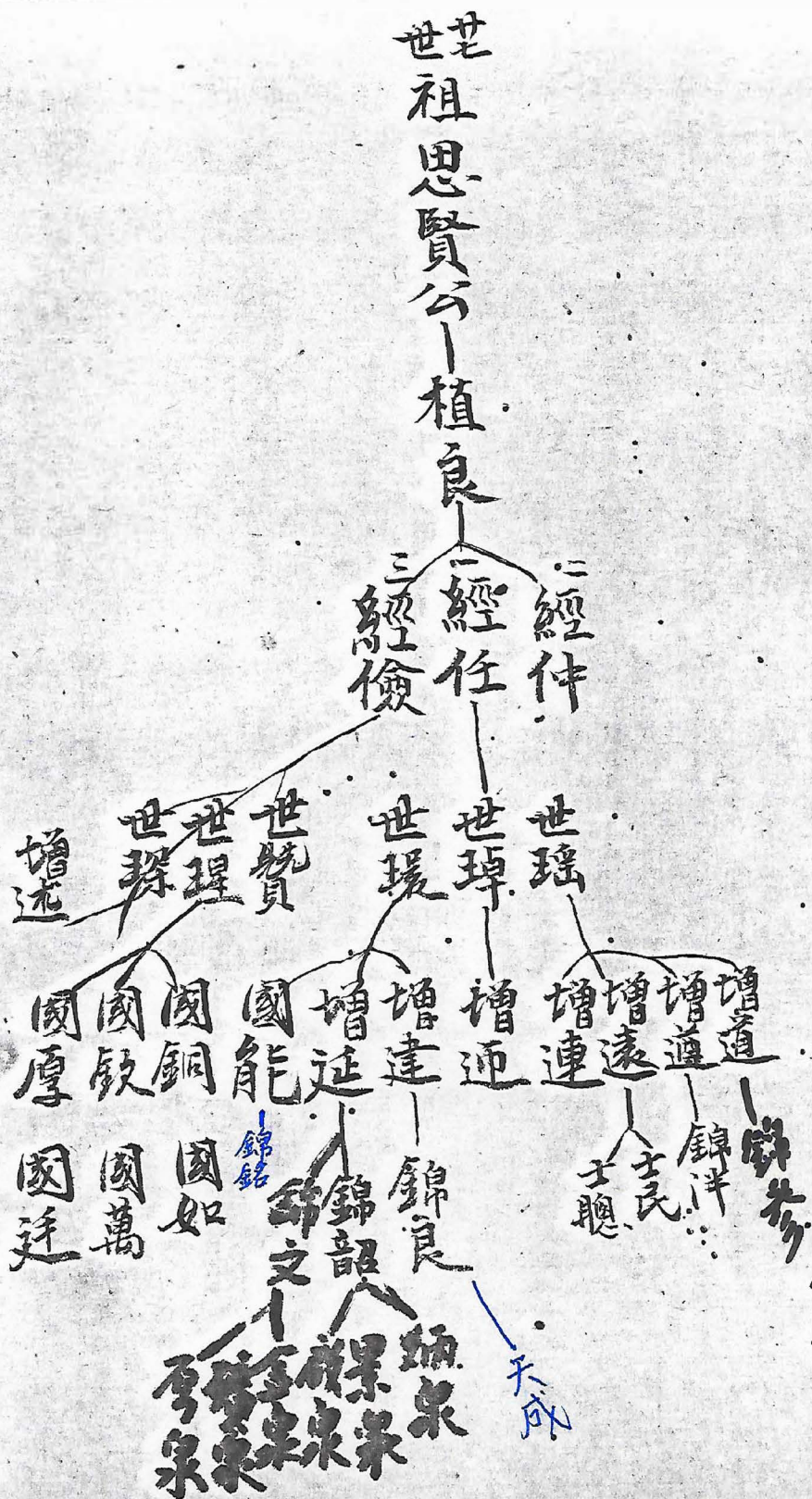
榛良
柯良

經學
經用



廿六
且
貞公之子

章
三



廿六世祖享昌公 貞公之子

廩貢生 諱 揆藻 號

麗文乾隆五十五年庚戌歲

試府憲張 諱 道源特取案首越年辛亥文宗周 諱 興代首擢進序

與父恩拔國學並族叔柄元 似京 同科次年補廩生公由廩務貢設帳

講學造就多徒穎悟勤學文藝兼優七戰棘闈未獲登科公生於乾

隆廿六年辛巳十一月廿二日申時終於道光十三年癸巳四月十八日酉

時享壽七十三歲妣李氏安人生於乾隆辛巳年十一月廿九日丑時

終於道光廿五年乙巳七月廿三日申時享壽八十五歲出四子

長 志賢 次 恩賢 三 愈賢 四 慈賢

公墓于羊古額山坐午向子兼丁癸清南海郭青林先生改立水出乾后土丙位

壬向於光緒十七年辛卯改立坐了向癸兼未丑之原于光緒十九年請恩平何潮

先生復改立坐午向子兼丁癸后土丙合切不可悞時師改向新為知切囑切囑
妣李氏光緒十八年十二月十七日葬海坑蓮花出水梧岡公塚不左邊坐坤向艮兼未丑

世祖思賢公 享公次子 歲貢生 諱 其睿 號 叶五二十七歲嘉慶十六年卒

未進庠三十八歲壬申年補廩五十九歲道光二十三年癸卯歲貢九戰棘闈未獲登科而好學之心毫仍不懈公生於乾隆五十年

乙巳九月十八日子時終于咸豐五年乙卯九月初五日戌時享

壽七十一歲配劉氏安人生於乾隆五拾年乙巳七月十五日丑時

終於咸豐拾年庚申十二月初八日吉時享壽七拾六歲 子植良

世祖植良公 思公之子 國學生 諱 培基 號 篤亭生於嘉慶二拾三年戊

寅四月二拾二日申時終于光緒三年丁丑六月十二日丑時享壽六

十歲 思賢 植良 祖妣俱葬水浸橋

配伍氏安人生於嘉慶二拾二年丁丑九月二拾三日酉時終于光

緒元年乙亥五月二拾七日午時享年五拾八歲生三子

經修 經仲 未娶 設

世祖經云 植公長子名

世祖經任

植公長子名

兆麟生於道光二十九年庚子六月拾六

日丑時終於宣元

配譚氏安人生於道光二十九年庚子十月初九日巳時終於

民國拾八年二月

經伸

植公次子

生於道光二十二年壬寅十月初九亥時

經儉公

植公三子名

兆驥生於道光廿七年丁未十月十三日亥時

配梁氏

三子經任公長子

生於道光廿六年丙午九月初三日酉時係南門梁祖珍次女

世世璋公生於同治三年甲子八月二十三日丑時

配譚氏生於同治七年戊辰十月十七日辰時

係白水喬林譚文好次女

三十世瑶 任公次子

生於同治五年甲子九月初二日丑時

配伍氏生于同治九年庚午六月廿一日寅時 係東門上亭伍文珍次女

三十世環 名宜翰 任公三子

生於光緒六年庚辰年拾二月初拾日卯時

配譚氏生於光緒八年壬午三月初九日巳時 係白水湖邊譚文健妾

世增道 名國歡 瑤長子

生於光緒十七年辛卯十二月初五日酉時

配譚氏十氏

增導 名國崇 瑤次子

生於光緒十九年癸巳十二月廿一日申時

配譚氏

增迎

瑤之子 名 配李國權生于光緒

卅一 增表 瑤之三子 名

世增遠 瑤之三子名

國均生於光緒二十五年己亥

增建 環之長子名 配李氏

國垣生於光緒廿六年庚子拾二月拾九日丑時

增連 環之四子名 配李氏 黃草蘭

國新生於九月廿五午時生

增延 環之次子名 配譚氏

國祥生於民國四年九月廿八日辰時生

國能 環之三子 配龐氏 配林氏 生於民國拾一年八月十七己時生

獅子村龐執敬之次女

冬英 環之長女

十月廿九日子時生

新穩 次女

八月初九辰時生

世增遇 理三子名

國銅生于光緒廿四年戊戌二月十一日午時

配李氏

增道

理三子名

國欽生于光緒二十六年庚子

配氏

增述

理三子名

國彥生于光緒二十八年壬寅十月初四日未時

配譚氏

國厚

理三子

國如

理三子

國萬

理三子

月

一理三子

國廷

理之六子

世士民

遠之長子

生於民國拾二年

仕德

錦泮

遵之子

生於民國

錦良

建之子

生於民國十九年三月十八未時生

英怡

之字

生於民國

英遠

適之子

生於民國

世二卅

錦韶
增道之子

增廷長子
民國廿四年九月十四酉時生

錦銘

增道長子
增道之子

錦參

配李氏美限

世三卅

孔威
孫資剛
路跡

曾孫元彪

孫孔義
希楊

孔合
配陳慧世

孔威
配梁楊燕





**Wong Sai Clan Jiapu
Gen01-34
December 2023
Zupu 2023 Team**



Exhibit II

The Wong Sai Won Jiapu

Update by

Wong Kwock Teang in 1982

Handwritten Chinese Text

By Wong Sai Won (黃世環) and Wong Kwock Teang (黃國祥)

Digitized Chinese Text and English Translation

By Alan Sin-Lun Chiu (趙善璘)

Wong Sai Clan History

December 2023

Zupu 2023 Team



追溯我黃姓發源處在江夏，始祖住在文疆。宋朝時，先祖任漕運使(黃居政公)時，從南雄府遷到新會縣，在杜阮，開創家族基業。後來，在潮境、橫江、獨岡，及我(筆者)現處的百亨鎮，姓黃的都是從杜阮繁衍分支出來的。

首先到百亨落籍安家的，是黃子安。第二代是黃源清。之後，這家分枝成八個房口。黃康侯，就是我第八房的始祖先。

自黃居政開始，至到今年(當年)，已經歷了數百年。枝長葉茂，世遠年湮(家族繁衍分支太多，過去的事容易淡忘)。作為後代子孫的，很容易忘記先祖了。為了「飲水思源」，不忘記自己從哪裏來。因此，要追尋先祖的歷史，應該按照年代輩份來說明。於是我(筆者)在窗下用心研究，同時，制作了圖表，由黃居政始祖開始，排列了數十個世代，以方便後代子孫做祭祀紀念的事，認識己的祖先宗支輩份，也不忘自己黃姓的來源。

這是為族譜作的序言。

Preface

In search of the beginning of our family name Wong, was originally started in Jiang Xia. Our family was founded in Wen Jiang town.

In Song Dynasty, Ancestor Ju Zheng was appointed as Chief of the Transportation, and moved to Xin Hui county from Nan Xiong town, and started a new family branch in Du Ruan town.

As time goes by, there are Wong's families in Chow Jin, Heng Jiang, Du Gang, including Bai Heng where I am, we were all branches spread out from Du Ruan town.

The first one who came to Bai Heng to start family was Zhi On. After him was his son Yuen Qing. Later on, the family branch out eight Houses (families). Wong Kang Hou was the founder ancestor of our Eighth House. (8th branch family)

Beginning from ancestor Ju Zheng till today, it's been several hundred years already. As time goes by, family branches spread out so broad, therefor, the following generations would easy to forget our roots.

We should not forget where ware we came from. In order to state our ancestor's accomplishment, it needs to list in sequence by generations. So I study hard under the window (under the light), and draw out a chart (branch umbrella), start from ancestor Wong Ju Zheng follow down some ten generations. That would be easier for the future generations to recognize which branch they belong when they have memorial ceremonies.

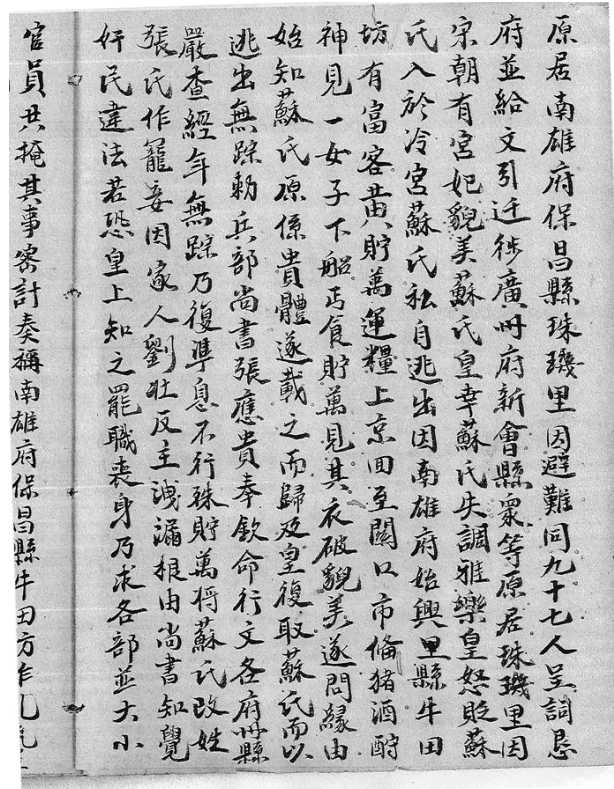
Preface of this Ancestry so I wrote

家族原居在南雄府(廣東北部)保昌縣珠璣里。因為「避難」，所以聯同九十七人，向南雄官府申請遷居。得到批准，並發給了證明文件，准遷往廣州府的新會縣。

我們一眾人本是住在珠璣里，事因宋朝時，有一個姓蘇的王妃，非常美貌，但因房事激怒了皇帝，被打入冷宮(皇宮監獄)，但她逃走了出皇宮。

南雄府始興里縣牛田坊有一富戶名叫黃貯萬，他是運輸糧食的，一次運糧到皇城，回程時來到關口市，準備去買些酒、肉去酌神，突然見到一女子從船上下來向人討食。黃貯萬見她衣服破了，又很美貌，就問她的來由。然後知道她姓蘇，是逃出宮的王妃。於是把她帶了回家。

皇帝發覺蘇王妃逃去無蹤，命令兵部尚書張應貴，發文書到各府、州、縣通緝。查了幾年都沒有消息，那就不了了之。原來，黃貯萬將蘇王妃改了姓張，收為妾侍。家僕劉壯出賣主人，把消息告知兵部尚書。但尚書害怕，如果皇帝知道後，會責罰他辦事不力，職位不保。



03

We were originally live in Nan Xiong (North of Guangdong), Bao Chang County, Zhuji Li. Because of a social disaster, we 97 people had request relocation permit from the government, were approved and given papers to move to Guangzhou prefecture, Xin Hui County.

We'd lived in Zhuji Li for generations. In Song Dynasty, a pretty concubine last name Soo was jailed in the Cold Palace by the emperor, somehow, she escaped and vanished.

A wealthy man Wong Chu Wan who live in Nan Xiong county, Shi Xing village, Niu Tian division. One day, he came back from a trip of food transporting and anchor at Guan Kou port. On his way to prepare oblation for the god, he saw a woman got out from his ship and begging for food on street. He went up and ask her what about, and learn that she was concubine Soo, escaped from the palace. Wong Chu Wan notice that she was beautiful and her clothing was ripped. He took her home.

The emperor found out that the concubine was gone, he orders the military commander to notify every province, county, village and such to look for her. No result after several years. It turns out to be, Wong Chu Wan had had change the woman's last name Soo to Zhang, and kept her became his concubine. Servant Liu Zhuang betrayed the master and telling the secret to the military commander. Perhaps, the commander was afraid that the king might reprove him for dereliction.

因此，要求下屬各級官員保密，並且向皇帝謊報，說：「南雄府保昌縣牛田坊發生動亂，禍害平民，請准許把牛田坊改建成平寇寨，駐兵鎮守，可保證國泰民安」。皇帝同意了。

有位叫羅貴的人，他的姑丈名叫喬輝，在京都指揮使任職，聽到這消息，馬上叫他家人把消息告知鄉鄰。不滿一個月，公函到了府、縣，下令牛田坊共五十七姓的居民遷走。居民不怨恨嗟嘆！

這時，珠璣里九十七人集議商量：「聽聞南方雖是瘟疫之地，但地廣人稀，如果大家向南方去，見到適合開闢的地方，重建家園，大家也可朝夕相見，如在故鄉一樣」。

眾人以羅貴為代表，馬上到縣官府呈上申請書：「我羅貴及眾人，是牛田坊珠璣里巷居民，為避難求生，請求發給遷徙通行文件。我們歷代住在珠璣里，各人都有戶籍和邀納糧稅，一生守法安分。不料，遭逢天災地劫，生活困難。現在又奉皇命，將住址改建營寨，本地居民不敢不遵從，但又找不到可居住的地方。聽說南方地廣人稀，可以居住，但不敢擅自搬遷，所以呈上申請書說明原因，乞求發給遷徙文件，過境時得以通行。感激大恩。」

04

So he order everyone under him keep it in secret, and fabricate a story lie to the king, said that “there is turmoil in Nan Xiong county, suggest to evict all the residents and build a barrack to fight the rebel, in order to keep the area peace and secure”. The proposal was granted.

A man name Liu Gui his uncle Qiao Hui worked at the Administration department got the news, and have his servant ran home spread the news. The eviction order had pass down within a month, all resident 57 last name must move. People were flustered.

97 residents of Zhuji Li group up a meeting. “Heard that the Southern has bad weather that make people sick, but there is more land and less population, we might be able to find land to rebuild our family and community, helping each other just like the old days”.

Then, they had Liu Gui as representative, came up with an application letter submitted to the authority: “I Liu Gui and us are residents of Niu Tian division, Zhuji Li, we all have citizenship and paid tax, are good citizens. Now, the eviction order is a disaster to our lives, also we need to obey the order. We’d heard that the Southern has jungle fever, but more land. But we can’t move without permit. So, we would like to beg the government to grant us pass papers to cross the border checkpoints. Grateful benefactor”.

知縣姓嚴 名統化 批准申告的批文：

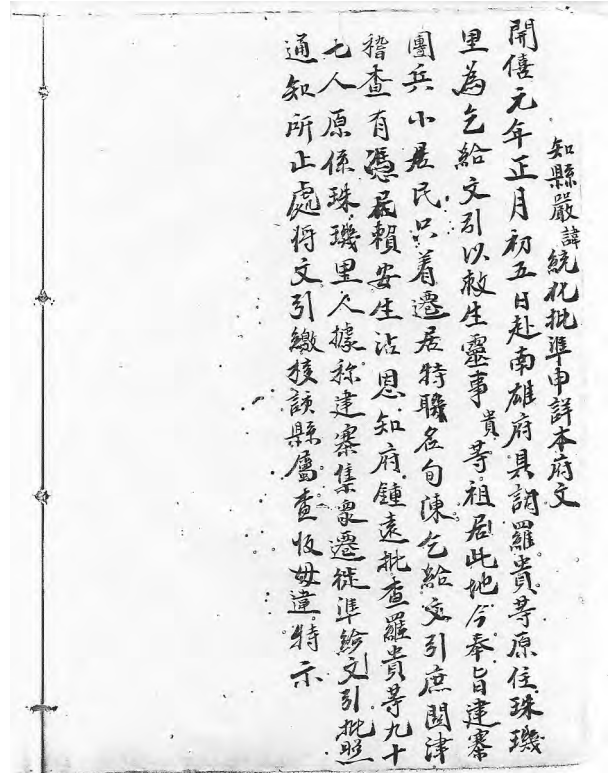
開禧元年(1205)正月初五日，南雄府呈遞申請書，稱羅貴等人原住在珠璣里，為求生而請求發放通行文書。羅貴等人世代居此地，如今奉皇命建兵營，着令居民遷離，特此聯名說明原因，乞求發給通行文書，好讓邊界關卡查證，人民憑此才得安生，感激大恩。

知府鍾遠批：

查羅貴等九十七人原是珠璣里人，據稱建寨，集眾遷徙。批准發給通行文書。到達定居之地時，將這通行文書交到該縣官府查收。不要忘記，特此告示。

.....

Approval from County magistrate Yan Tong Hua



05

Kai Xi 1st year (1205) Jan 5, Nan Xiong county presented an application said, that Liu Gui and applicants were originally residents of Zhuji Li, it has been generations. Because of the eviction order for building the Barrack, therefor, they're begging for permits in order to get pass the border checkpoints, so people can have a new life.

Granted by prefecture Zhong Yuan

It's been confirmed that Liu Gui and 97 applicants were residents of Zhuji Li, because of the barrack construction, they want to group up and relocate their families. Permits are granted. They need to return this permit to the authority when they reach the destination. Do not forget.

南雄府文引(通行文書)

廣東南雄府為遷徙發給通行文書事。本年正月初十日，據保昌縣民羅貴等人呈申請書所說原因核實，准發給通行文書，限時起程。凡經過關卡兵營，速驗文書放行，不能阻留。至安居之處，儘快到縣政府登記戶籍，繳收回「通行文書」。

正月十一日，同姓的九十七人向南前進，親眷老幼甚多人，廿六日才來到新會(古稱岡州)大良古蘭橫江。幸運地遇到當地人馮天成招待，休歇了數日，眾人一齊到縣政府註冊戶籍，繳回通行文書。馮天成、龔應達等人作擔保人，得到批出戶籍。

羅貴等人原居保昌縣牛田坊，今羅貴等人定居本縣註冊戶籍，是挽救生靈的事。知縣李叢芳批示：普天之下皆是皇土，你們都是王的子民，當然可以註冊戶籍，照辦，特此告示。

九十七人在遷徙半途中遇到老虎，四人被吃掉。

南雄府文引

廣東南雄府為遷徙發給文引事本年正月初十日據保昌縣民羅貴等呈詞稱前事合就給文引限日起程凡經過關津營汛駢文方行毋得阻留至所止處即赴該縣屬立案定藉繳收文引正月十六日率九十七人同姓向南方而去親眷老幼甚眾二十六日方至新會縣去岡州大良古蘭橫江幸土人馮天成接歇數日集眾赴縣告案立藉繳回文引馮天成龔應達等保經準告立案開藉遷民羅貴等原居保昌縣牛田坊人今羅貴等住在本縣立定安籍以救生靈事知縣李叢芳批普天之下皆是皇土爾等皆是王民仍具造藉繳赴毋違特示此九十七人同行來到半途有老虎食了四人

06

Nan Xiong Permit Paper

Fact of Permit for Guandong Nan Xiong relocation is. On the 10th January of this year, Bao Chang resident Lau Gui and others has stated the reason of the relocation, it has been confirmed. Therefore, no obstruction should be conduct after verify regarding document. Return the relocation documents at once to the local authority when located the destination.

January 11th, 97 people with the same last name heading south, mess of people including toddler, elderly. Finally, we arrived Heng Jiang village of Da Lang of Gu Lang of Xin Hui county (ancient name Gang Zhou), that was January 26th. Fortunately we had met a native man Feng Tian Cheng, he treat us for a few days. We all came to the county government house returning the relocation documents. The household registration also success because Feng Tian Cheng and Gong Ying Da came forward as Guarantors.

Liu Gui and others are originally from Bao Chang, Liu Tian Fang division, today, they are relocated this county and register as resident, it is a live matter. Magistrate Li Cong Fang instructed: All land under the sky are belongs to the emperor, you all are people of the emperor, certainly, the household register is legitimate. Note.

During 97 people making their relocation journey, encounter a tiger, 4 people were eaten.

黃氏歷代 祖父 祖母世代次序及各人葬地排列於後

太始祖

名由，別名居政。宋代淳熙(1184)甲辰年考取「進士」，被任為「天章閣侍制學士」，「吏部侍郎」派往廣南「漕運使」。始祖是黃澄洛公的長子，由福建蒲田縣遷來廣東東部的南雄府珠璣巷，被供奉為珠璣黃族始祖。

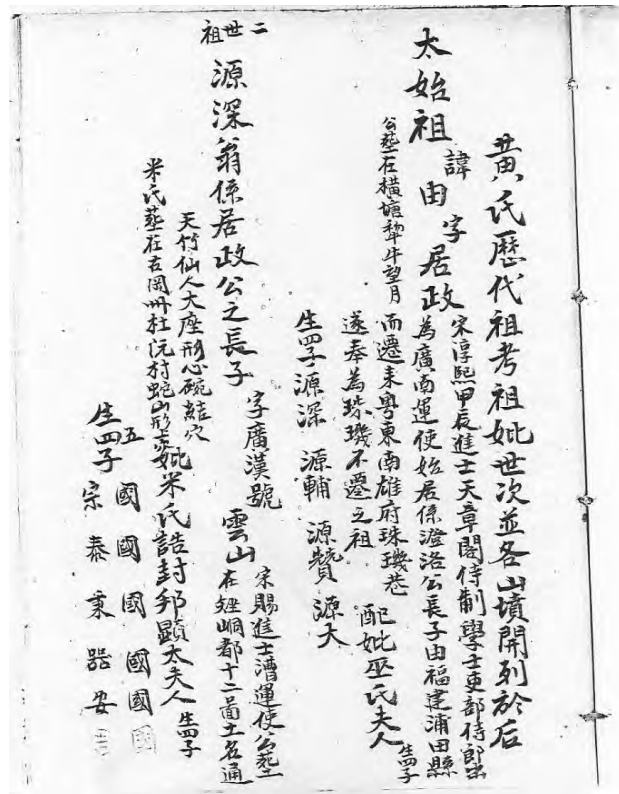
始祖母巫氏，生四子：源深、源輔、源贊、源大
葬在橫塘「犁牛望月」。(風水地形)

二世祖

源深，別名廣漢，外號雲山，是居政公的長子。宋朝，得「進士」銜，任「漕運使」。葬在姓峒都十二圖，土名「通天竹仙人大座」心碗結穴。

祖母米氏，受皇帝封賜「邦顯太夫人」名譽。米氏葬在古岡州杜阮村蛇山形穴。

生五子：國宗、國泰、國秉、國器、國安。



07

Every generation Wong's Ancestor Father Mother in sequence and grave located as follow

Great ancestor father, name You, School name Ju Zheng. Song Dynasty Chun Xi (1184) received JIN XI title (pass the capital city exam granted by the emperor), also Tian Zhang GE SHI ZHI XUE SHI (professor). LI BU SHI LIANG (minister) had appointed him as CIO YUEN XI (chief of transportation) in Guangnan. Great ancestor was the elder son of Wong Cheng Luo, from Fu Jian, Pu Tian county move to Nan Xiong prefecture, Zhuji Li. Accepted as Zhuji Great ancestor father.

Grandmother Wu. Bury at Li Niu Wang Yue grave. 4 sons: Yuan Shan, Yuan Fu, Yuan Zan, Yuan Da.

2nd generation

Yuan Shen, school name Guang Han, nickname Yuen San, elder son of Ju Zheng. JIX XI title in Song dynasty, CIO YUEN XI position. Grave located Cuo Dong Dou Shi Er Tuo, local name Tongtian Zhu Xianren Da Zuo.

Grandmother Mi, BONG XIAN Furen (madam) title by the emperor. Bury at old Gang Zhou, Du Yuen village, She Shan grave. 5 sons: Guo Zong, Guo Tai, Guo Bing, Guo Chi, Guo An.

三世祖

國宗，名臣定，外號安道，宋朝，「進士」銜，任職「京府經歷司」。葬在羅鼓坑百足形墓穴。

祖母林氏、馬氏。葬在朱峒尖「孔雀開屏」山形。生四子：銳公、銳通、銳固、銳智。

四世祖

銳固，別字子立。宋朝洪熙年「進士」銜。葬在海巷，「寶鴨下池」山形。

祖母馬氏，生一子：禮存。住在潮境。

五世祖

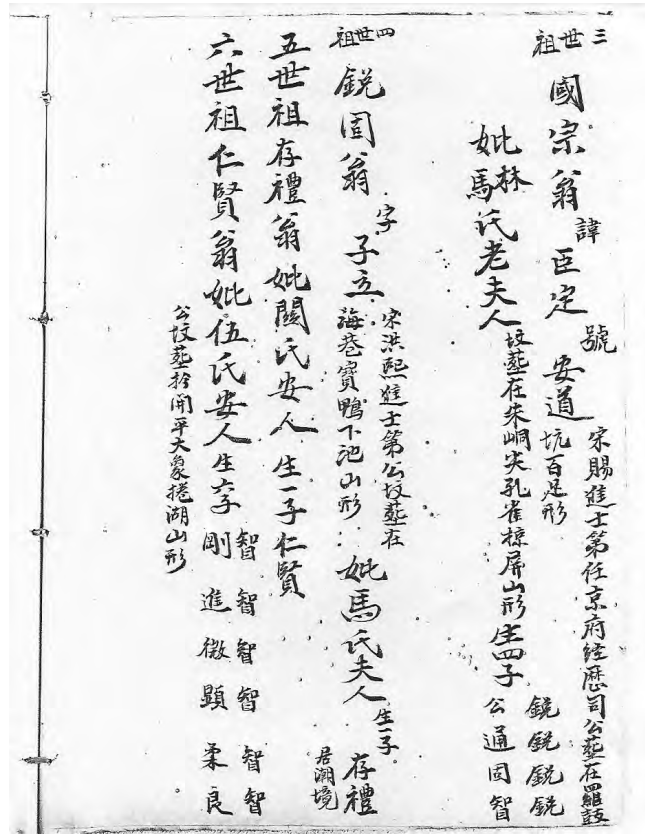
存禮。

祖母關氏，生一子：仁賢。

六世祖

仁賢。

祖母伍氏，同葬在開平，「大象捲湖」山形。生六子：智剛、智進、智徵、智顯、智柔、智良。



3rd generation

Guo Zong, name Ding Shen, nickname An Dou, Song dynasty JIN XI title, Jin Fu Jin Ni Xi position. Bury at Luo Gu Kang, Bai Zho shape grave.

Grandmother last name Lin and Ma. 4 sons: Rui Gong, Rui Tong, Rui Gu, Rui Zhi.

4th generation

Rui Gu, school name Zhi Li, Song dynasty Hung Xi year JIN XI. Bury at Bao Ya Xia Chi grave.

Grant mother last name Ma. One son: Li Chun, live at Chao Jing.

5th generation

Li Chun.

Grandmother last name Guan. One son: Ren Xian

6th generation

Ren Xian.

Grandmother last name Wu, bury at Kia Ping Da Xiang Juan Hu grave. 6 sons: Zhi Gang, Zhi Jin, Zhi Zheng, Zhi Xian, Zhi Rou, Zhi Liang.

七世祖

智剛，外號 浩然。

祖母朱氏：合葬於潮境「飛雁啣書」穴。生三子：文思、文憲、文瞻。

八世祖

文瞻。

祖母趙氏，葬處不詳，後人估計葬在禾州鳳山形。生一子：允閣。

九世祖

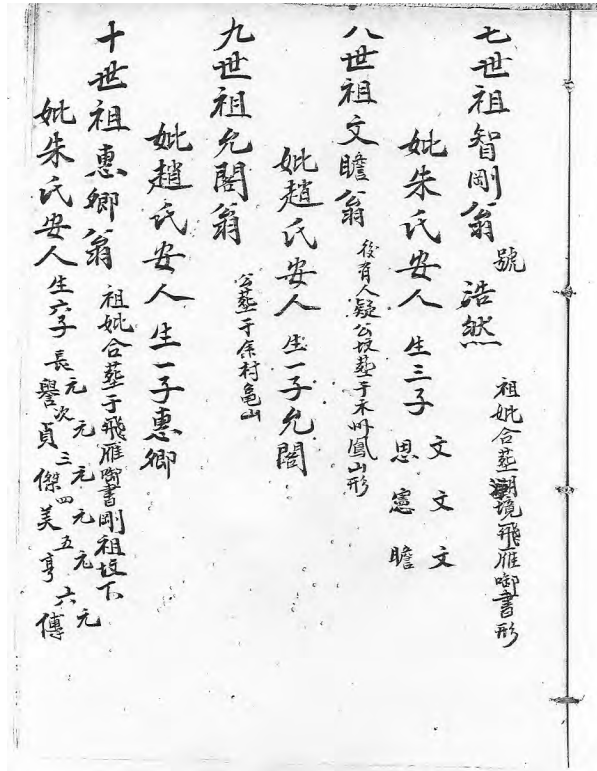
允閣。

祖母趙氏，葬在余村 龜山。生一子：惠卿。

十世祖

惠卿。

祖母朱氏：生六子：元譽、元貞、元傑、元美、元亨、元傅。



09

7th generation

Zhi Gang, nickname Hao Ran.

Grandmother Zhu. Bury together at Fei Yan Xian Shu grave. 3 sons: Wen Si, Wen Xian, Wen Zhan.

8th generation

Wen Zhan.

Grandmother Zhao. Son: Yun Ge. Bury location not know, people think at He Zhou Feng Shan.

9th generation

Yun Ge

Grandmother Zhao. Son: Hui Qing. Bury at Yu village, Gui Shan.

10th generation

Hui Qing.

Grandmother Zhu. 6 sons: Yuan Yu, Yuan Zhen Yuan Jie, Yuan mei, Yuan Heng, Yuan Fu.

十一世祖

元亨。由潮境村遷居蒲石 橫江村。
祖母安氏。葬在下方小凹後山，虎山，
「金星開口」形。生三子：子平、子安、子
常。

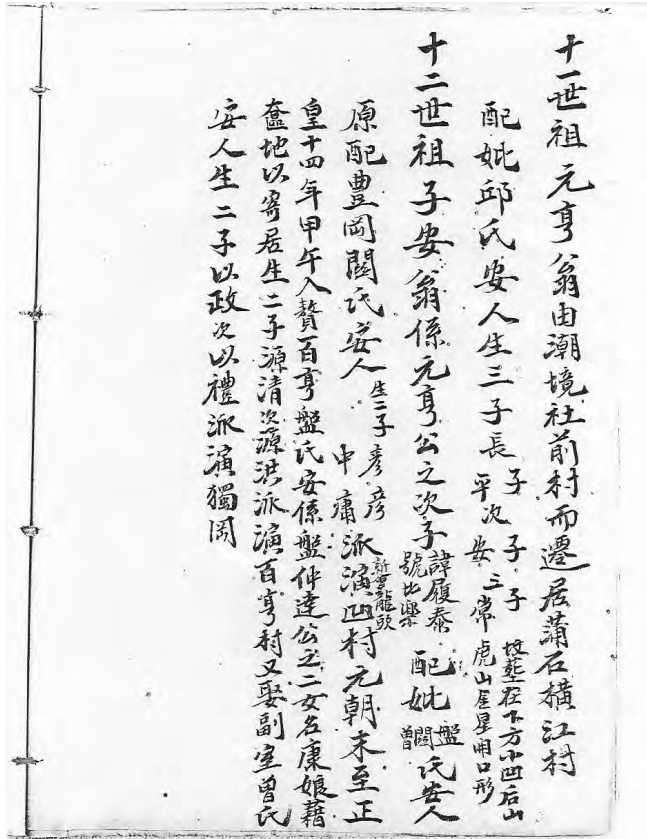
十二世祖

子安，名履泰，外號 比樂。是元亨的二
子。

祖母關氏，豐岡人氏，生二子：彥中、
彥庸。

百亨分枝—在新會縣 龍頭 演凹村。元朝
至正十四(1354)甲午年，與百亨村 關仲達的二
女關康娘結婚，並住進了關家，生有二子：源
清、源洪。

獨岡分枝—再娶了副室(妾侍)姓曾，又生
二子：以政、以禮。



11th generation

Yuan Zhen. From Chao Jing village moved to Pu Shi, Heng Jiang village.
Grandmother An. Bury at lower Xio Au Huo San, Fu San, Jin Xing Kai Gao grave. 3 sons: Zi Ping, Zi An, Zi
Chang.

12th generation

Zi An, name Lu Tai, nickname Bi Le. The 2nd son of Yuan Zhen. Grandmother Guan, from Feng Gang. 2 sons:
Yen Zhong, Yen Yuong.

Bia Heng Branch _ Yuen dynasty, Zhi Zhung 14th year (1345), in Xin Hui county, Long Tau, Yin Au
village, marry to Guan Zhong Da's 2nd daughter Guan Kang Liang of Bia Heng village, and lived in Guan family. 2
sons: Yuen Qing, Yuen Hong.

Du Gang Branch _ marry to concubine Jung. 2 sons: Yi Zheng, Yi Li.

十三世祖

源清。子安公第三子，是百亨分枝的第一代始祖。

祖母梁氏，生八子：康護、康榮、彥榮、德華、真、政、斌、廉

兩人合葬於雷公嶺「仙人伸掌」形穴

十四世祖

康侯，名廉，外號淡庵。

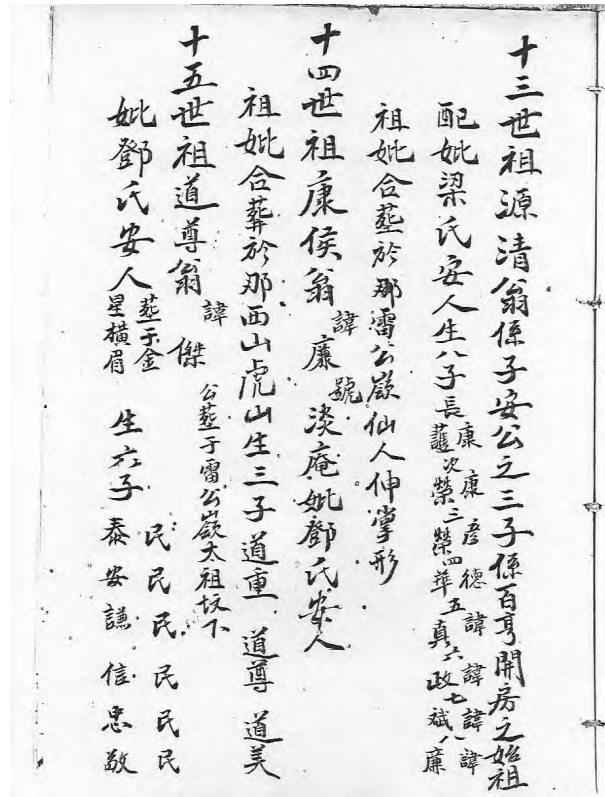
祖母鄧氏，合葬於西山虎山。生三子：道重、道尊、道美

十五世祖

道尊，名傑。

祖母鄧氏，生六子：民泰、民安、民謙、民信、民忠、民敬

道遵公葬在雷公嶺，太祖的墳下。祖母葬在「金星橫眉」。



11

13th generation

Yuan Qing. The First generation of Bai Heng branch.

Grandmother Liang. 8 sons: Kang Hu, Kang Rong, Yan Rong, De Hua, Zhen, Zheng, Bin, Lian.

Both bury at Lai Gong Ling, Xian Ren Shen Zheng grave.

14th generation

Kang Hou, name Lian, nickname Dan An.

Grandmother Deng. 3 sons: Dao Zhong, Dao Zun, Dao Mei.

Both bury at Na Xishan Hu Shan grave.

15th generation

Dao Zun, name Jie. Bury at Lei Gong Ling, below his grandfather's grave.

Grandmother Deng. 6 sons: Min Tai, Min An, Min Qian, Min Xin, Min Zhong, Min Jing. Bury at Jin Xing Heng Mei grave.

十六世

民安。葬於雷公嶺 父親墳右邊。

祖母葉氏。葬在「金星橫眉」穴。生三子：淡樂、善樂、賢樂。

十七世祖

善樂。葬在雷公嶺 祖父墳左邊。

祖母林氏。葬在那西山 虎山。生一子：見泉。

祖母蔡氏。葬在「金星橫眉」。生二子：丹泉、愛泉。

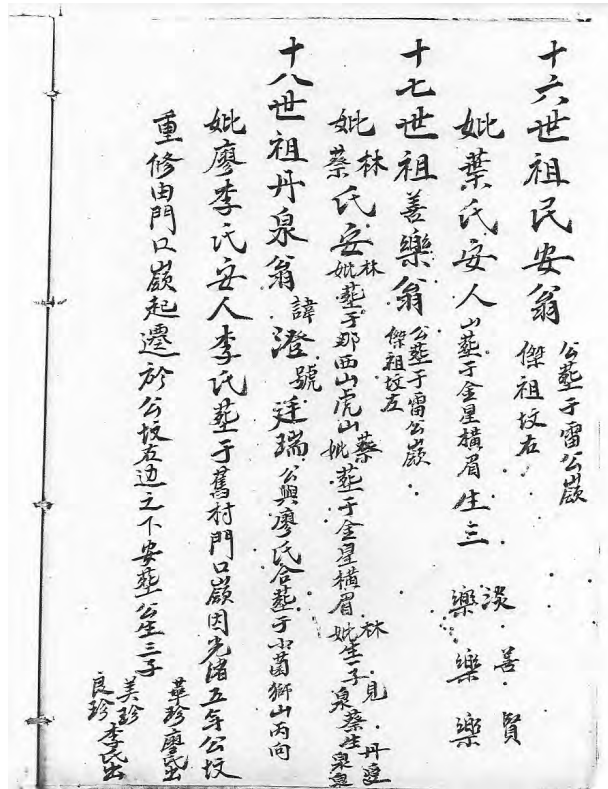
十八世

丹泉，名一澄，外號一廷瑞。

祖母廖氏。與丈夫合葬於小茵獅山，向南。

生一子：華珍。

祖母李氏。原葬在村門口嶺，因光緒五年(1879)，因丹泉公墳墓重修，特將墓由門口嶺遷葬到丹泉公墓的右邊。生二子：美珍、良珍。



12

16th generation

Min An. Bury at the right side of father Jie's grave.

Grandmother Ye. 3 sons: Dan Le, Shan Le, Xian Le. Bury at Jing Xing Heng Mei grave.

17th generation

Shan Le. Bury at left side of grandfather Jie's grave.

Grandmothers Lin. Bury at Na Xishan Hu Shan grave. Son: Jian Quan.

Grandmother Cai. Bury at Jin Xing Heng Mei grave. 2 sons: Dan Quan, Ai Quan.

18th generation

Dan Quan, name Cheng, nickname Ting Rui.

Grandmothers Liao. Bury with husband at Xiao Yin Shi Shan, face south. Son: Hua Zhen.

Grandmother Li. At first, bury at old village Menkou Ling. Guang Xu 5th year (1879), Dan Quan's grave had to be repaired, so Li's grave was relocated from Menkou Ling, rebury at the right side of Dan Quan's. 2 sons: Mie Zhen, Lian Zhen.

Note: At one point in the past, a likely transcription error occurred at Gen18 during the recopying of the jiapu, leading to two different people (Dan Quan and Hua Zhen) listed as the founder ancestor. This offset is resolved at Gen25 with Ren Zhen.

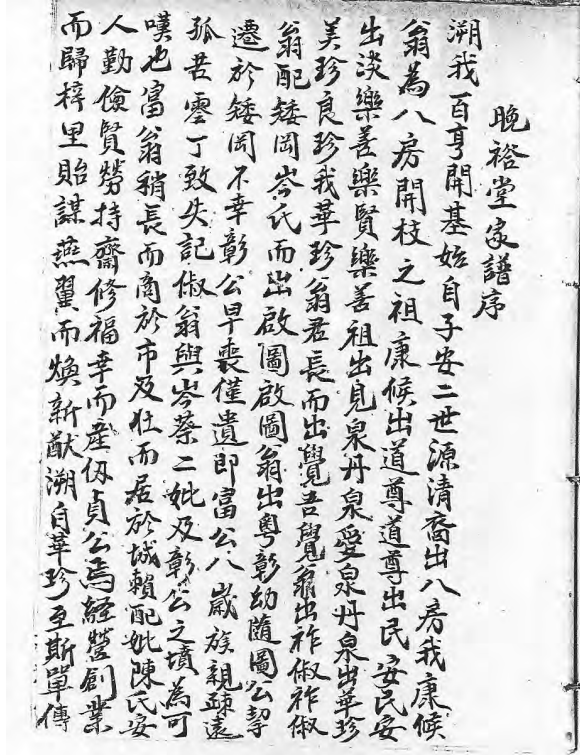
晚裕堂家譜序

追溯我百亨分支，是從子安(十二世)開始。子安兒子源清，生了八個兒子。八兒子康侯就是為百亨村第八房的開宗祖了。

康侯生子 → 道尊。道尊生子 → 民安。
民安生子 → 淡樂，善樂，賢樂。善樂生子 → 見泉，丹泉，愛泉。丹泉生子 → 華珍、美珍、良珍。華珍生子 → 覺吾。覺吾生子 → 祚倣。

祚倣的妻子是矮崗的岑氏。生子：啟圖
啟圖生子：粵彰。

粵彰自少隨父親啟圖遷到矮崗。不幸，粵彰早死，遺下年僅八歲的黃即富，與族親疏離，孤苦零丁，以至其祖父祚倣與岑、蔡兩位祖母的墳地，都忘記了，是為可嘆。黃即富長大後在市集做買賣，壯年搬到大城謀生，娶陳氏為妻。陳氏勤儉賢勞，吃齋修福，生子仍貞。在城中創了事業，晚年回歸矮崗老家，家道中興。



13

Wan Yu Tang Ancestry

The founder of our Bai Heng family branch was started by Zhi An. The 3rd son of Zhi An, Qing Yuen. His son Kang Hao was the one who found the 8th House in Bai Heng.

Kang Hao gave birth Dao Zun

Dao Zun gave birth Min An

Min An gave birth Dan Le, Shan Le, Xian Le

Shen Le gave birth Jian Quan, Dan Quan, Ai Quan

Dan Quan gave birth Hua Zhen, Mie Zhen, Lian Zhen

Hua Zhen gave birth Jue Wu

Jue Wu gave birth Zuo Chu

Zuo Chu's wife Zun. Gave birth Qi Tu

Qi Tu gave birth Yue Zheng

Qi Tu had relocated to Ai Gang with Yue Zheng when he was young.

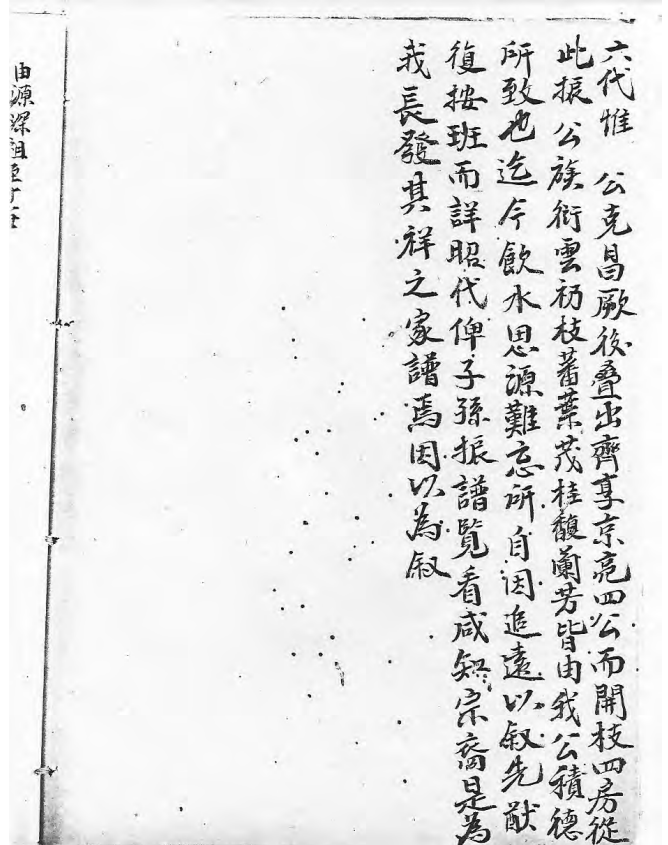
Yue Zheng gave birth Ji Fu. Unfortunately, Yue Zheng die early when Ji Fu was 8, no relatives around but by himself. Therefore, his grandfather Yue Zhen and both Cia and Cen grandmother's grave has had forgotten, it's regrettable. Ji Fu had grown up and became a street vendor. When mature, he moved to big town and marry to wife Chen. Chen was a diligent person, vegetarian with a kindly mind. Gave birth Ren Zhen. Ji Fu establish business in town, retired back to the home town (Ai Gang). The family became prosperous.

自華珍世代傳至即富，這六代都是一子單傳。好在即富公為子嗣努力，連生四子：齊、享、京、亮，開了四房，從此，我黃族振興，枝繁葉茂，人才輩出，皆因為祖先行善積德所至。

今飲水思源，難忘祖先，自當按輩分詳細列出，成為讓後代子孫認識族裔之來由之家譜。以此序。

From Hua Zheng generation extended to Ji Fu, it has been six generations, the families were extended by single son (no other branch). Ji Fu gave birth four sons: Qi, Heng, Jing, Liang, branches out 4 Houses (families), expended our clan, man of talent came generation after generation. Our Wong family gets stronger because of the compassion and do good deeds of our ancestors.

In order to not forget the merit of our ancestors, should lay out the generations in sequence, so this is an ancestry for the following generation to understand their root. That is preface.



十八世 (由源深傳至)

華珍，名明璣，別字楚華，丹泉的長子。娶妻朱氏，原葬在盤坑騎龍穴，華珍公葬在纏禾田葫蘆山化(花)生腦穴。乾隆二十一(1756)年，得到地師賀先生在墳下點出新穴。所以，於同年三月廿三日申時遷葬。又將覺吾公的李氏、林氏兩骨罈；啟圖公的譚氏、李氏兩骨罈，共六骨罈同葬，按指示坐北向南(兼亥己丁己，丁亥分金。是風水羅盤細分的角度)。後來重修時，當時地師又多次改向，都不好。故此，聽從本縣儒學老師鄧爾江的建議，將墳改成圓堆，不需根據定向而納吉的意思。

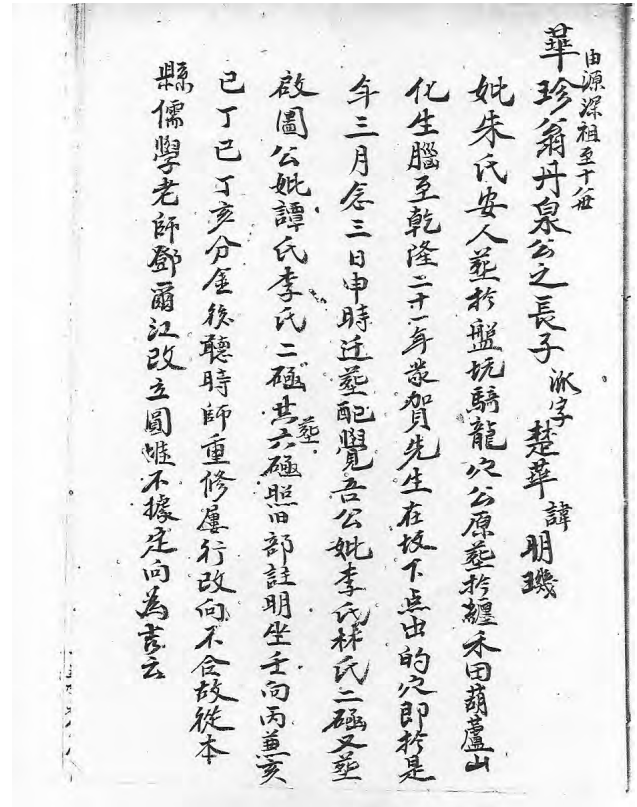
18th generation

Hua Zhen, name Min Ji, nickname Chu Hua, elder son of Dan Quan.

Marry to Zhu. Was bury at Pan Keng Qi Long grave first, and Hua Zhen was buried at Chen He Tian, Hulu Shan, Hua Sheng Nao grave. This grave was found by Feng Sui Master He in Qian Long 21th (1765). On March 23 of the same year, rebury Hua Zhen at new grave. Also, rebury both urns of Li and Lin grandmother

of Jue Wu; both urns of Tan and Li grandmother of Qi Tu, total 6 urns bury in a same grave. Face south, according to the Feng Sui instruction.

Sometime later during repairing, another Feng Sui master had changed the direction a few times, no good result. Finally, we took the advice from the master of the Confucianism of this county, Master Deng Er Jian made the grave rounded shape, collecting good energies not limited by direction. So to speak.



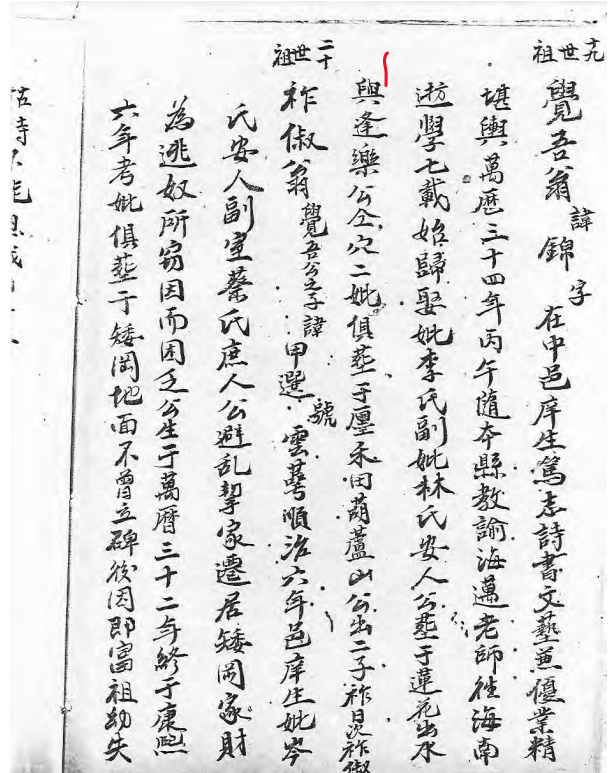
十九世祖

覺吾，名錦，別字在中。為鄉邑學校學生，用功讀書，文藝兼優，尤其是堪輿(風水)。明朝萬曆卅四(1606)丙午年，跟隨本縣教師海邁老師往海南遊學了七年。娶妻李氏、妾侍林氏。覺吾公葬在「蓮花出水」，與(逢)樂共同穴。兩祖母葬在纏禾田 葫蘆山。

生兩子：祚日、祚傲。

二十世祖

祚傲，名甲選，外號雲哥。清朝順治六年(1649)為鄉邑學校學生。娶岑氏正妻、蔡氏為妾侍。因逃避動亂，全家搬到矮崗村，但家財被家的奴僕偷走，以至窮困。祚傲公生於明朝萬曆卅二(1604)年，終於清朝康熙六年(1667)，和妻妾同葬在矮崗境內，沒有立碑。後來，因粵彰公早喪，其子即富年幼，記不起祖父葬地所在地，是為可惜。



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19th generation

Jue Wu, name Jin, nickname Jai Zhong. Student of district school, study industriously, specialize in Fung Sui. Ming Dynasty Wan Li 34th year (1606), following mater Hai Wan of the county, study tour to Nan Hai for 7 years. Marry to Li, concubine Lin.

Jue Wu grandfather bury at Nian Hua Chu Shui, next to Feng Le grandfather.

Both grandmother bury at Qian He Tian, Hulu Shan. 2 sons: Zuo Ri, Zuo Chu

20th generation

Zuo Chu, name Jia Xian, nickname Yuen `E. Qing, Shun Zhi 6th (1649) student of the village school. Marry to Cen as wife, concubine Cai. The family escape to Ai Gang village from turmoil. Unfortunately, all valuables were rob but servants, the family fell in straitened circumstances.

Grandfather Zuo Chu was born in Ming, Wan Li 32th (1604), pass in Qing, Kang Zi 6th (1667). Bury together with both wife and concubine in Ai Gang Village, no monument stone. Later years, Yue Zheng die early and left young son Ji Fu, so that the location of Zuo Chu grave is lost. Regrettable.

廿一世祖

啟圖，名喬比。祚倣公之子。生於明朝崇貞十二年(1639)己卯正月十五日巳時，終於清朝康熙四十三年(1704)，壽六十六歲。生子：粵彰、粵煜。

娶譚氏、李氏妻妾。李氏生於崇禎十三(1640)年庚辰六月初五子時。兩祖母與啟圖公同葬於葫蘆山。

廿二世祖

粵彰，啟圖公之子，生於康熙十二(1673)年癸丑，終於康熙卅九(1700)年庚辰，得年廿八歲。妻別去，遺下一子即富，年八歲，故對父墳所在不能記起，以至失去粵彰墳地紀錄。另一子即佑，過繼了二叔粵煜作兒子。

廿三世祖

即富。粵彰公之子，八歲喪父，孤苦伶仃，自小在門圩以茅草搭棚作小買賣。幸而娶得陳氏為妻，陳氏賢德勤勞，長齋修福，相夫教子，有孟母之風，屋後的梧桐樹(是賢妻良母的贊譽)，至使丈夫創業興家，全是陳氏祖母功德所至。即富公生於康熙卅二年(1693)癸酉九月初十酉時，終於乾隆四十三年(1778)戊戌二月廿二日丑時，壽八十四歲。葬於「蓮花出水」。

陳氏祖母生於康熙卅五年(1696)六月廿五日未時，終於乾隆十九年(1754)三月初十日午時，享年四十六歲。乾隆廿一年(1757)丁丑正月廿二日亥時，安葬於根坑流蘭 飽虎對肉穴，與原配李氏祖母同葬，坐東北向西南。生二子：伢旺、伢偵。

21st generation

Qi Tu, name Qiao Bi, son of Zuo Chu. Born in Ming, Chong Zhen 12th (1639) Jan. 15th 10am, pass in Kang Xi 43th (1704), age of 66.

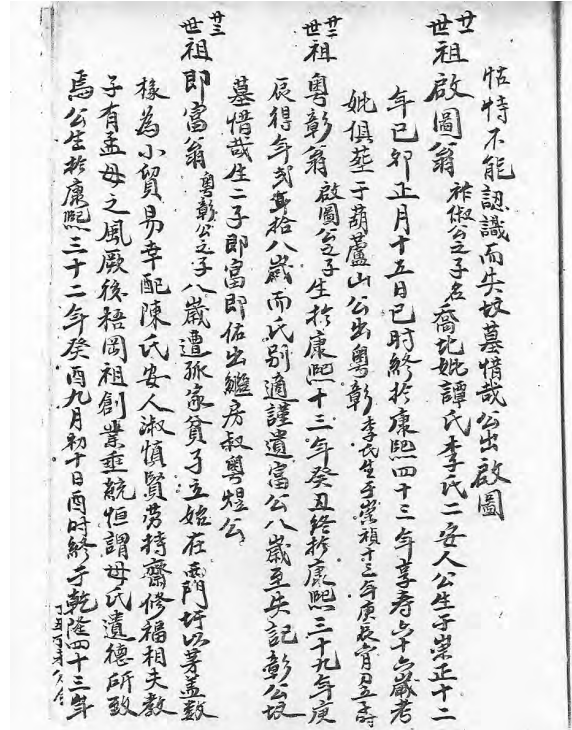
Wife Tan, concubine Li. Li was born in Chong Zhen 13th (1646) June 5th mid night. 3 of them bury together at Hulu Shan. 2 sons: Yue Zheng and Yue Yu.

22nd generation

Yue Zheng, son of Qi Tu. Born in Kang Xi 12th (1673), Pass in Kang Xi 39th (1700), age 28, his wife left. Son Ji Fu was 8 year old, no memory of the graves locations. The 2nd son Ji Ye was adopted to his brother Yue Yu's family.

23rd generation

Ji Fu, son of Yue Zheng. 8 years old became orphan, learn to be a street vendor in street market. Marry to Chen, she'd managing the family industriously, it was main cause of the family business establish and prosperous.



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Ji Fu grandfather was born in Kang Xi 32th (1693) Sept. 10th 6pm, pass in Qian Long 43th (1778) Feb. 22th 2am, age of 84. Bury at Lian Hua Zhu Chui grave. Grandmother Chen was born in Kang Xi 35th (1696) June 25th 4pm, pass in Qian Long 19th (1755) March 10th noon, age of 64. Qian Long 21th (1757) Jan. 22th 10pm bury at Gen Kang Liu Lang, Bao Hu Dui Rou grave, same grave with 1st grandmother Li, face southwest. 2 sons: Ren Wang, Ren Zhen.

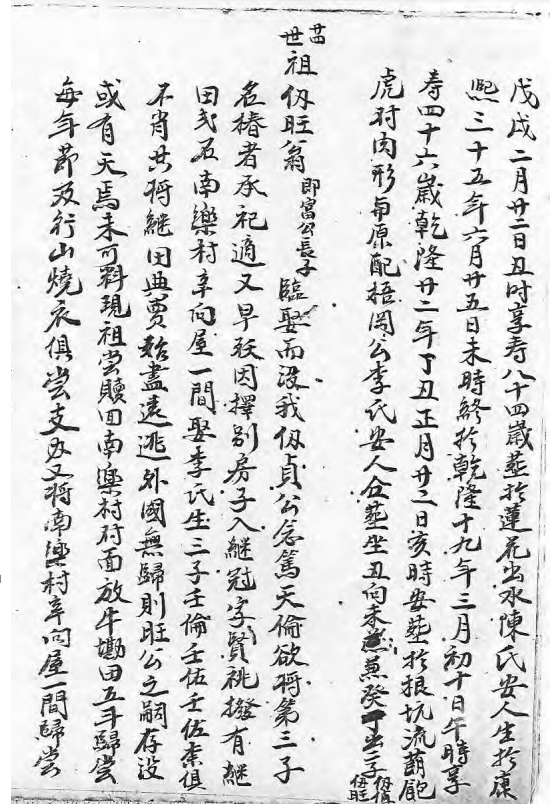
廿四世祖

伋旺，即富公的長子，結婚前離世。弟伋偵公本將自己第三子過繼給長房承接香燈，但這孩子又早夭折。只能選擇其他親屬房口一個兒子過繼。改名賢，承繼了二石田地和南樂村辛向(向西)屋一間，娶了李氏妻，生三子：壬倫、壬佑、壬佐，但都是不肖子，將田產典賣一空，遠走外國無歸。到此，旺公香燈全斷了，這是天意也未可知吧！

後來現公贖回南樂村對面「放牛壩」田五斗。每年時節，常上墳祭祀，又將南樂村那辛向屋贖回。

24th generation

Ren Wang, Elder son of Ji Fu, die before he gets marry. Tried to adopted the 3rd son of Ren Zhen to continue his family. But the boy die too, so adopted another boy from other family, name Gui. Gui inherited



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farm land and a house face east in Nan Le Village. Marry to wife Li, 3 sons: Ren Lun, Ren You, Ren Zuo. But all 3 were unworthy, they sold everything and flee out of the country, never came back, thus, the Ren Wang branch had die out. God's willing?

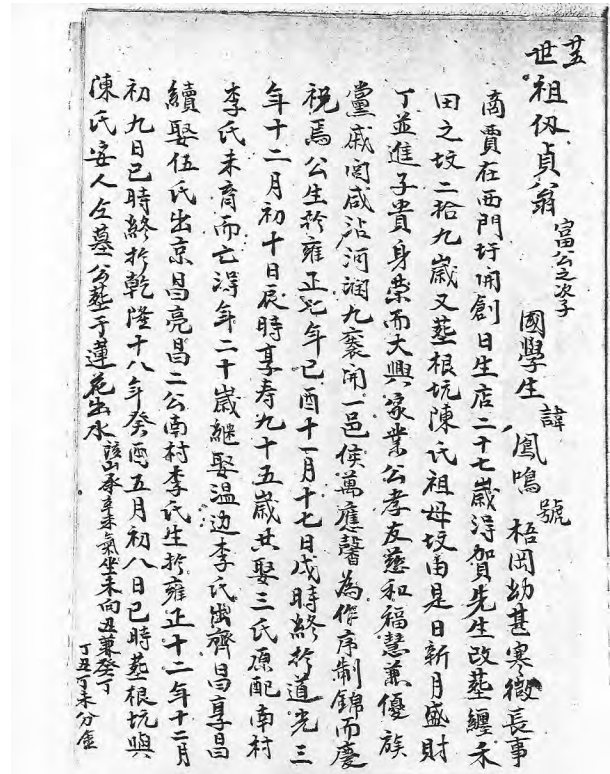
Later on, we'd buy back some farm land across Nan Le village, also buy back the house the one face east. Every year, we went up to the hill and play respect to ancestor's graves.

廿五世祖

仵偵，名鳳鳴，外號梧岡，國學生，即富公的二子。自幼寒微，長大後為商賈工作，後在西門圩開創「日生店」。年廿七歲，得賀先生指點改葬纏禾田的祖墳，廿九歲時，又改葬根坑陳氏祖母墳。之後生意興盛，財丁兩旺，大興家業。仵偵公為人孝順、友善、仁慈、和煦，宗族親戚無不得過恩惠，深得鄉鄰敬重。生於雍正七年(1729)己酉十一月十七日戌時，終於道光三年(1823)十二月初十辰時，享年九十五歲。娶原配南村李氏，二十歲未生育而亡。繼室是溫邊李氏，生二子：齊昌、享昌。再娶伍氏，生二子：京昌、亮昌。

南村李氏生於雍正十二年(1734)十二月初九日巳時，終於乾隆十八年(1753)癸酉五月初八日巳時，葬於根坑，與陳氏祖母同墓。

仵偵公葬在「蓮花出水」。



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25th generation

Ren Zhen, name Feng Min, nickname Wu Gang, Sinologist, the 2nd son of Ji Fu, grew up in poor circumstance, work for merchants. Later on, he open a shop "Re Sheng Den" at Xi Men Shu (market). Age 27, Feng Sui master gave advise to rebury ancestor's grave at Qian He Tian. Age of 29, rebury Grandmother Chen's grave at Gen Kang. After that, the business had bloom, prosper. Ren Zhen was a filial, humane, kind person, helped out most clan members, be respected.

He was born in Yong Zheng 7th (1729) Nov 17th 8pm, pass in Dao Guang 3rd (1823) Dec 10th 8am, age 95. Bury at Lian Hua Chu Shui grave.

The 1st wife Li of South village. Pass in age of 20. No children.

2nd wife Li of Won Ben village, born in Yong Zheng 12th (1734) Dec 9th 11am, pass in Qian Long 18th (1753) May 8th 11am. Bury at Gen Kang grave, be with Grandmother Chen. 2 sons: Qi Chong, Xiang Chong

3rd Concubine Wu. 2 sons: Jin Chong, Liang Chong

李氏祖母，是溫邊村李雅全先生的二女，生於乾隆元年(1736)丙辰十二月卅日亥時，終於乾隆廿八年(1763)癸未九月初三日戌時，年廿八歲。

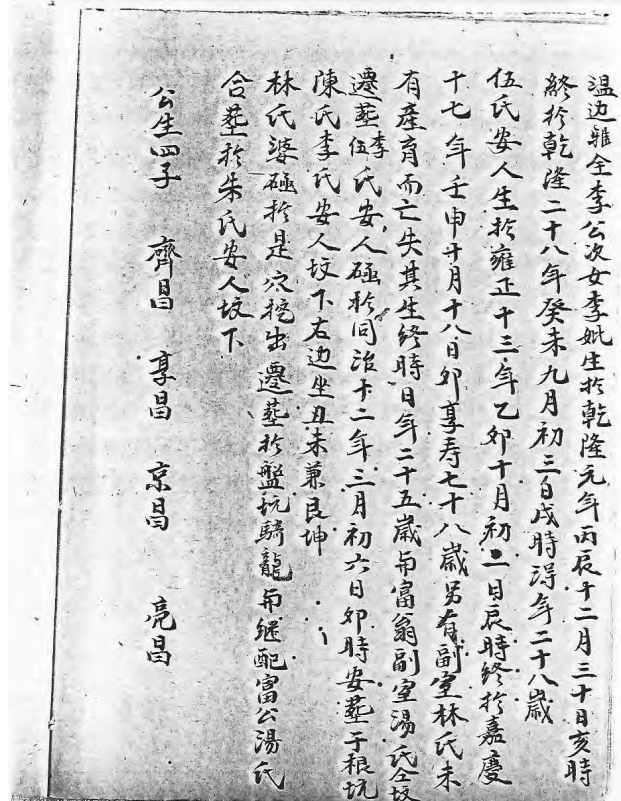
伍氏祖母，生於雍正十三年(1735)乙卯十月初二日辰時，於嘉慶十七年(1812)壬申十月十八日卯時，享年七十八歲。

另有姓林妾侍，未有生育便離世，遺失了她生卒年時，享年廿五歲。

李、伍兩位祖母，於同治十二年(1873)三月初六卯時，遷葬於根坑，陳、李兩位祖母墳下右邊，丑未兼艮坤(坐東北向西南)

林氏婆婆的骨罈也從原葬地挖出，遷葬到「盤坑騎龍」墳地，與即富公的妾侍湯氏，合葬於朱氏祖母墳下。

生四子：齊昌、享昌、京昌、亮昌



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Grandmother Li, 2nd daughter of Mr. Li Ya Quan of Won Ben village. Born in Qian Long 1st (1736) Dec 30th 10pm, pass in Qian Long 28th (1763) Sept 3th 8pm. Age 28.

Grandmother Wu, born in Yong Zheng 13th (1735) Oct 2nd 8am, Pass in Jia Qing 17th (1812) Oct 18th 6am
Concubine Lin, die young, had not gave birth, her "Times" had lost.

Grandmother Li and Wu was reburied in Tong Zhi 12th (1873) March 6th 6am at Gen Kang, on right side of Chen and Grandmother Li's grave, face southwest.

Also rebury concubine Lin's urn together with the urn of concubine Tong of Ji Fu, below Grandmother Zhu's grave. 4 sons: Qi Chong, Xiang Chong, Jin Chong, Liang Chong.

廿六世祖

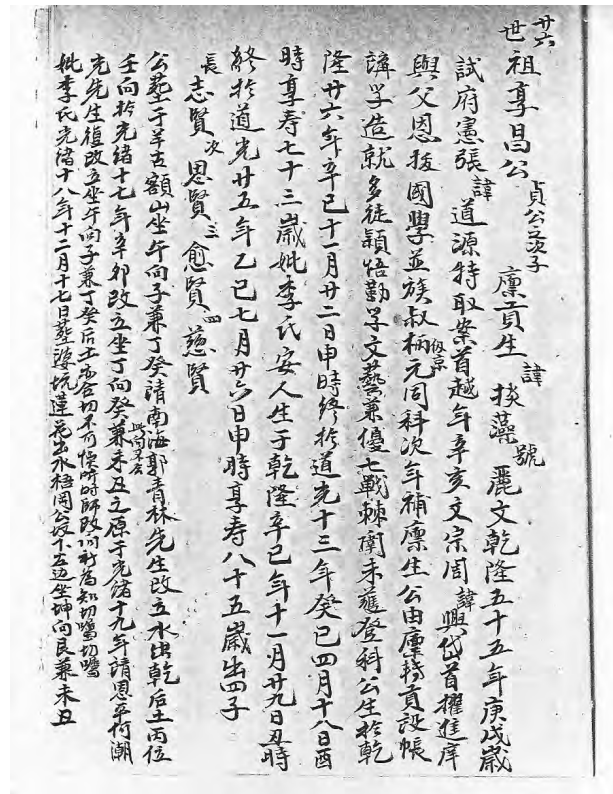
享昌公，名揆藻，外號麗文，貢生(入讀太學府資格)，俱偵公的二子。

乾隆五十五年(1790)庚戌參加府(省)考試，被考官張道源選為第一名。第二年辛亥，得文章宗師周興岱推薦進入學府，研究國學，並與族叔俱京(別名柄元)同科(同級)。第二年升為後補太學生。後來轉為太學生後，開館講學，造就很多文藝兼優的學子。曾參加京師會考七次，可是未得高中「進士」功名。生於乾隆廿六年(1771)辛巳十一月廿二日申時，終於道光十三年(1833)癸巳四月十八日酉時，享年七十三歲。

祖母李氏，生於乾隆辛巳年(1761)十一月廿九日丑時，終於道光廿五年(1845)乙巳七月廿六日申時，享年八十五歲。生四子：志賢、思賢、愈賢、慈賢

享昌公葬在羊古額山，坐午向子兼丁癸(坐南向北)。南海郭青林(風水先生)改在乾方(東北方)退水，後土在丙位(南)。於光緒十七年(1891)辛卯，改丁癸向(墓碑向左扭15度)。(細字批不合)。光緒十九年(1893)再請恩平縣的何潮光(風水生)改回原來的坐午向子，切勿再改。這是地師囑咐，請各人切記切記。

祖母李氏，光緒十八年(1892)十二月十七日葬於婆坑「蓮花出水」，梧岡公墳下左邊，坐坤向艮兼未丑(西南向東北)。



28

26th generation

Xiang Chong, name Shan Zao, nickname Li Wen, GONG SHENG (high educated title), the 2nd son of Ren Zhen. Qing Long 55th (1790), 1st Title in the county exam promoted by examiner Zhang Dao Yuen. The following year, in to a high standard school recommended by scholar Zhou Xing Dai, Sinology researcher. Same level as his uncle Ren Jin in same school. Next year, became TAI XUE SHENG (highest grad student). Then, had his own place to teach, develop many talents. Unfortunately, he never gets the JIN Xi title after 9 attempted the capital city exam. (Once every 3 year) He was born in Qian Long 26th (1771) Nov 22nd 4pm, Pass in Tao Guang 13th (1833) April 18th 6pm. age 73.

Grandmother Li, born in Qing Long 26th (1761) Nov 29th 2am, pass in Tao Guang 25th (1845) July 26th 4pm. age 85. 4 sons: Zhi Xian, Si Xian, Yu Xian, Ci Xian

Grandfather Xiang Chang was buried at Yang Gu E Shan, face north. Feng Sui master Kuo Qing Lin from Nan Hai had changed the Leeway at Northwest; earth god at south. Guang Xu 10th (1891) revised the direction 15 degree to the right. (Note: no good). Guang Xu 19th (1893) engaged En Ping county Feng Sui master He Chao Guang changed again back to the original direction face south, and said Do Not Change again. Everyone, please remember.

Grandmother Li, Guang Xu 18th (1892) Dec 17th, bury at Lian Hua Chu Sui grave, face northeast, left side of grandfather Wu Gang's grave.

廿七世祖

思賢，名其睿，外號卞五，歲貢生(地方考試合格)，享昌公的二子。

嘉慶十六年(1811)辛未二十七歲，考進學府，三十八歲壬申為後補太學生，道光二十三年(1843)癸卯五十九歲，第九次赴考京試，未能登科(考不到功名)，但到年老，向學之心仍然不懈。思賢公生於乾隆五十年(1785)乙巳九月十八日子時，終於咸豐五年(1855)乙卯九月初五戌時，享年七十一歲。

劉氏祖母，生於乾隆五十年(1785)乙巳七月十五日丑時，終於咸豐十年(1860)庚申十二月初八日吉時，享年七十六歲。生一子：植良。

廿八世祖

植良，名培基，外號篤亭，思賢公之子，國學生。

生於嘉慶二十三年(1818)戊寅四月廿二日申時，終於光緒三年(1877)丁丑六月十二日丑時，享年六十歲。

祖母伍氏，生於嘉慶廿二年(1817)丁丑九月廿三日酉時，終於光緒元年(1875)乙亥五月廿七日午時，享年五十八歲。生三子：經任、經儉、經仲(未娶而離世)。

27th generation

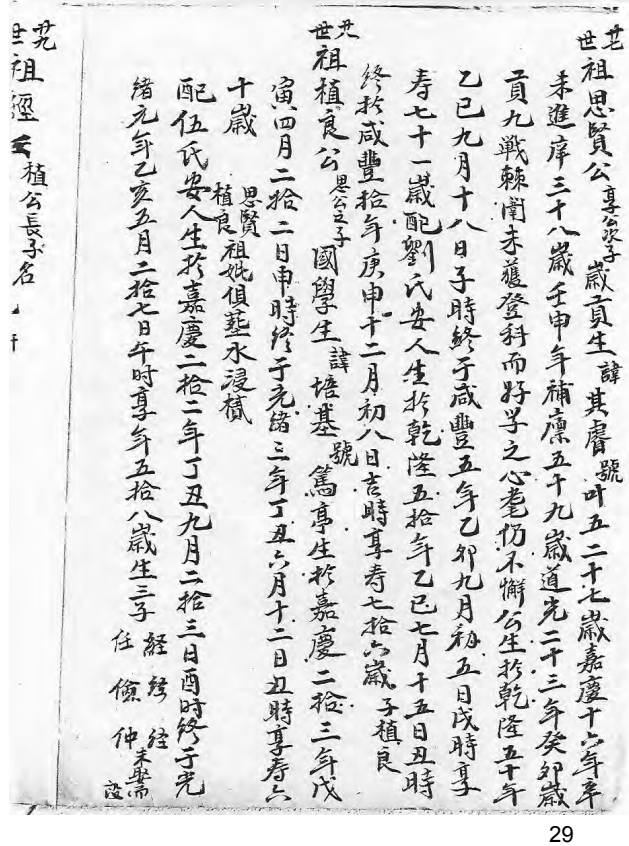
Si Xian, name Qi Rui, nickname Bu Wu, SUI GONG SHENG (pass local exam) title, 2nd son of Xian Chong. Jia Qing 16th (1811) was 27 years old, accepted by county school. 38 years old promoted Grand Student. Dao Guang 23th (1834) the 9th time attempt of capital city exam, did not pass. Until his old age, he'd never put down his books. His was born in Qing Long 50th (1785) Sept 18th mid night, pass in Xien Feng 5th (1855) Sept 5th 8pm. age 71.

Grandmother Liu, born in Qing Long 50th (1785) July 15th 2am, pass in Xien Feng 10th (1860) Dec 8th good time. Age 76. Son: Zhi Lian.

28th generation

Zhi Lian, name Pei Ji, nickname Du Ting, son of Si Xian, Sinologist. Born in Jia Qing 23th (1818) April 22th 4pm, pass in Guang Xu 3rd (1877) June 12th 2pm. age 60.

Grandmother Wu, born in Jia Qing 22th (1817) Sept 23th 6pm, pass in Guang Xu 1st (1875) May 23th noon. Age 58. 3 sons: Jin Ren, Jin Jian, Jin Zhong (died before get married).



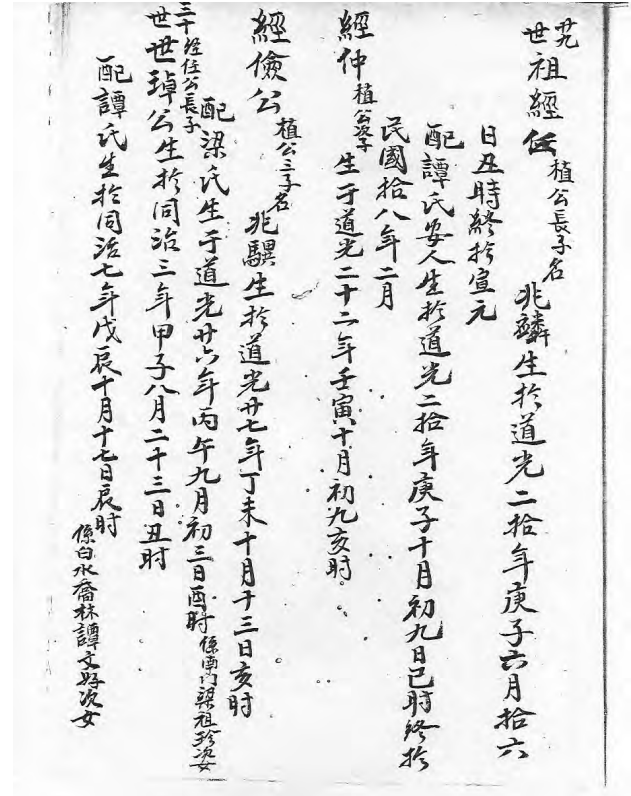
廿九世祖

經任，名兆麟，植良公長子。生於道光廿年(1840)庚子六月十六日丑時，終於宣統元年(1909)。

譚氏祖母，生於道光廿年(1840)庚子十月初九日巳時，終於民國十八年(1929)二月。

經仲，植良公二子，生於道光廿二年(1842)壬寅十月初九亥時。

經儉，名兆驥，植良公三子，生於道光廿七年(1847)丁未十月十三日亥時。
配梁氏，是南門梁祖珍的二女，生於道光廿六年(1846)丙午九月初三日酉時

29th generation

30

Jin Ren, name Zhao Lun, the elder son of Zhi Lian. Born in Dao Guang 20th (1840) June 16th 2am, pass in Xuan Tong 1st (1909).

Grandmother Tan, born in Dao Guang 20th Oct 9th 10am, pass in Min Guao 18th (1929) Feb.

Jin Zhong, The 2nd son of Zhi Lian. Born in Dao Guang 22th (1842) Oct 9th 10pm.

Jin Jian, name Zhao Qi. The 3rd son of Zhi Lian. Born in Dao Guang 27th (1847) Oct 13th 10pm.
Grandmother Liang, from Nan Men village, Mr. Liang Zuo Zhen's 2nd daughter. Born in Dao Guang 26th (1846) Sept 3th 6pm.

三十世

世璋，經任公長子。生於同治三年(1864)甲子八月廿三日丑時。

祖母譚氏，是白水喬林，譚文好的二女，生於同治七年(1868)戊辰十月十七日辰時。

世瑤，經任公的二子，生於同治六年(1867)丁卯十月初二日未時。夫人伍氏，東門上亨伍文珍的次女，生於同治九年(1870)庚午六月廿一日寅時。

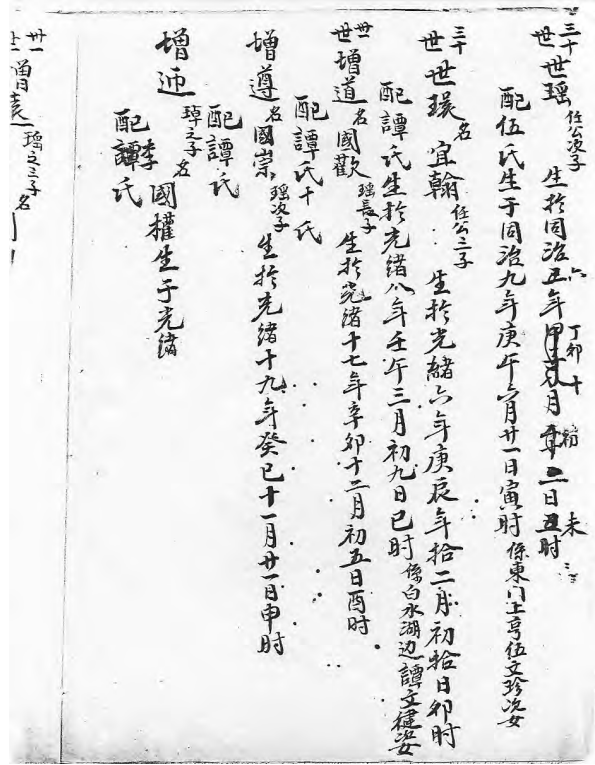
世環，名宜翰，經任公的三子，生於光緒六年(1880)庚辰十二月初十日卯時。夫人譚氏，白水湖邊譚文健的二女，生於光緒八年(1882)壬午三月初九日巳時。

卅一世

增道，名國歡，世瑤公的長子，生於光緒十七年(1891)辛卯十二月初五日酉時。夫人譚氏

增遵，名國崇，世瑤公的二子，生於光緒十九年(1893)癸巳十一月廿一日申時。夫人譚氏

增迺，名國權，長房世璋公的子，生於光緒年間。夫人李氏。



31

30th generation

Shi Zhuo, the elder son of Jin Ren. Born in Tong Chi 3rd (1864) Aug 23th 2am.
Grandmother Tan, from Bai Shui Qao village, Mr. Tan Wen Hao's 2nd daughter. Born in Tong Chi 7th (1868) Oct 17th 8am.

Shi Yao, the 2nd son of Jin Ren. Born in Tong Chi 6th (1867) Oct 2nd 2pm.
Grandmother Wu, from East Gate, Shang Heng village, Mr. Wu Wen Zhen's 2nd daughter. Born in Tong Chi 9th (1870) June 21st 4am.

Shi Huan, name Yi Han. The 3rd son of Jin Ren. Born in Guan Xu 5th (1880) Dec 10th 6am.
Grandmother Tan, from Bai Shui Lake, Mr. Tan Wen Jien's 2nd daughter. Born in Guan Xu 8th (1882) March 9th 10am.

31th generation

Zeng Dao, name Guo Huan, the elder so of Shi Yao. Born in Guan Xu 17th (1891) Dec 5th 6pm. His wife Tan.

Zeng Zun, name Guo Chong, the 2nd son of Shi Yao. Born in Guan Xu 19th (1893) Nov 21st 4pm. his wife Tan.

Zeng Za, name Guo Quan, the son of Shi Zhuo of the 1st House. Born in Guan Xu period. His wife Li.

增遠，名國均，世瑤公的三子，生於光緒廿五年己亥。夫人李氏。

增建，名國恒，世環的長子，生於光緒廿六年(1900)庚子十二月十九日丑時。夫人李氏。

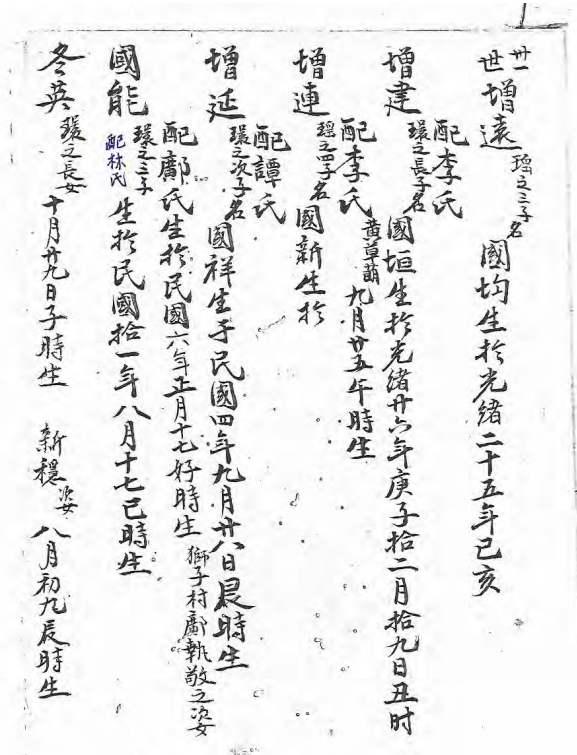
增連，名國新，世瑤公的四子。生卒不詳。

增延，名國祥，世環公的二子。生於民國四年(1915)九月廿六日辰時。夫人龐氏，獅子村龐執敬的二女，生於民國六年(1917)正月十七日(好)時。

國能，世環公的三子，生於民國十一年(1922)八月十七日巳時。夫人林氏。

冬英，世環公的長女，生於十月廿九日子時。

新穩，世環公二女，生於八月初九辰時。



32

Zeng Yuan, Name Guo Jun, the 3rd son of Shi Yao. Born in Guan Xu 25th. His wife Li.

Zeng Jian, name Guo Heng, the elder son of Shi Huan. Born in Guan Xu 26th (1900) Dec 19th 2am. His wife Li.

Zeng Lian, name Guo Xin, the 4th son of Shi Yao. Birth time not know.

Zeng Yan, name Guo Xiang, the 2nd son of Shi Huan. Born in Min Guo 4th (1915) Sept 26th 8am. His wife Kuang, from Shi Xi village Mr. Kuang Zhi Jiang's 2nd daughter. Born in Min Guo 6th (1917) Jan 17th (good time).

Guo Neng, the 3rd son of Shi Huan. Born in Min Guo 11th Aug 17th 10am. His wife Lin.

Dong Ying, the elder daughter of Shi Yuan. Born in Oct 29th mid night.

Xin Won, the 2nd daughter of Shi Yuan. Born in Aug 9th 8am.

增遇，名國銅，理公的長子，生於光緒廿四年(1898)戊戌二月十一日午時。夫人李氏。

增迺，名國欽，理公的二子，生於光緒廿六年庚子。夫人(不詳)

增述，名國彥，琛公長子，生於光緒廿八年(1902)壬寅十月初四未時。夫人譚氏。

國厚，理公的三子，

國如，理公的四子。

國萬，理公的五子。

Jung Yu, name Kwock Hung, the elder son of Xing. Born in Guan Xu 24th (1898) Feb 11th noon. His wife Li.

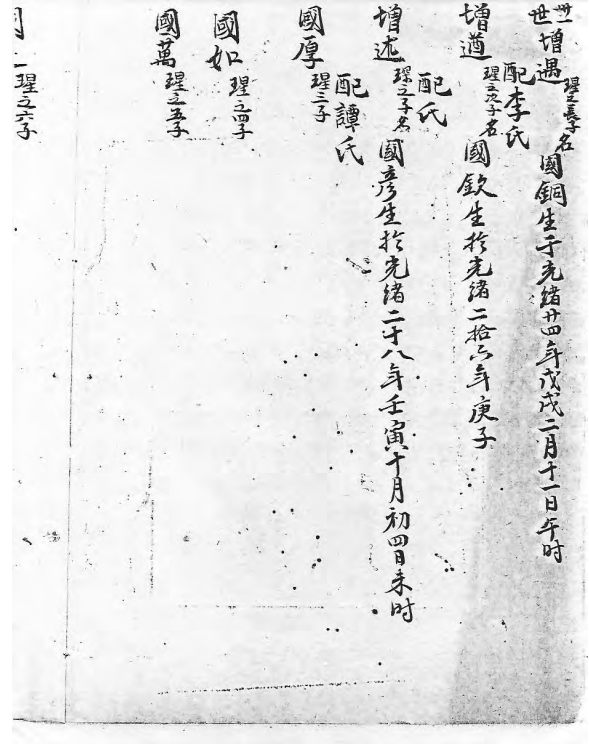
Jung Nai, name Kwock Yum, the 2nd son of Xing. Born in Guan Xu 26th. His wife unknown.

Jung Suit, name Kwock Yim, the elder son of Shen. Born in Guan Xu 28th (1902) Oct 4th 2pm. His wife Tan.

Kwock Hou, the 3rd son of Xing.

Kwock Yi, the 4th son of Xing.

Kwock Man, the 5th son of Xing.



國廷，理公的六子。

卅二世

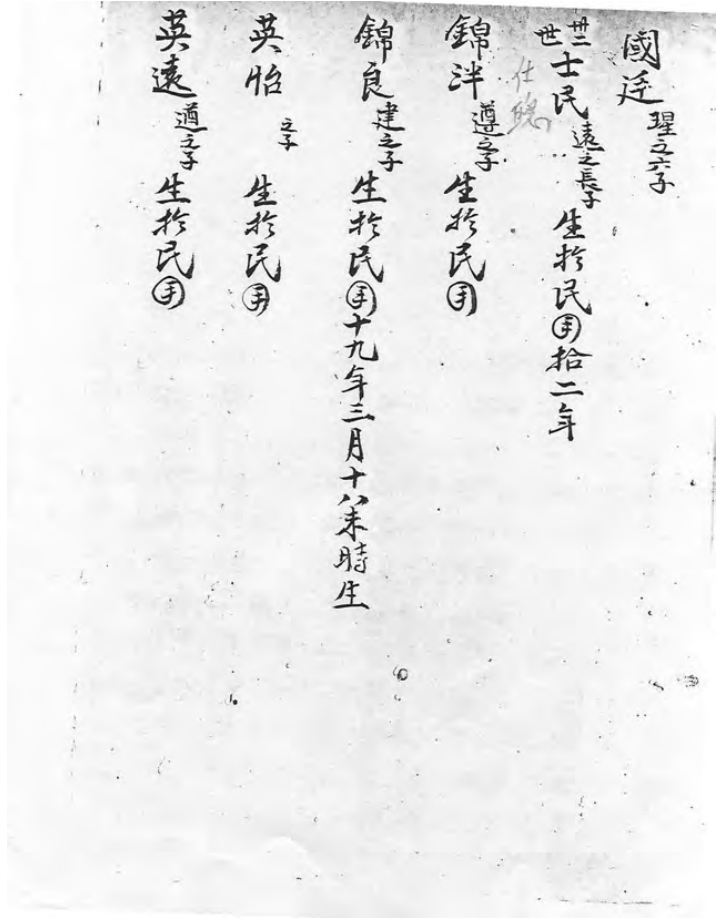
士民，遠公之子，生於民國十二年(1923)。

錦泮，遵公長子，生於民國。

錦良，建公之子，生於民國十九年(1930)三月十八日未時。

英怡，生於民國。

英遠，迺公之子，生於民國。



Guo Tin (Kwock Hing), the 6th son of Xing.

32nd generation

Shu Min, the elder son of Jung Yin. Born in Min Guo 12th. (1923)

Jin Pan (Gim Born), son of Zeng Zun. Born in Min Guo.

Jin Lian (Gim Lian), son of Zeng Jian. Born in Min Guo 19th (1930) March 18th 2pm.

Ying Yi, born in Min Guo.

Ying Yuan, the son of Zeng Nai. Born in Min Guo.

錦韶，增延公長子，生於民國廿四年
(1935)九月十四日酉時

錦文，增延公二子。

錦銘，增迺公長子。

錦參，增道公之子。夫人李氏，名美限。

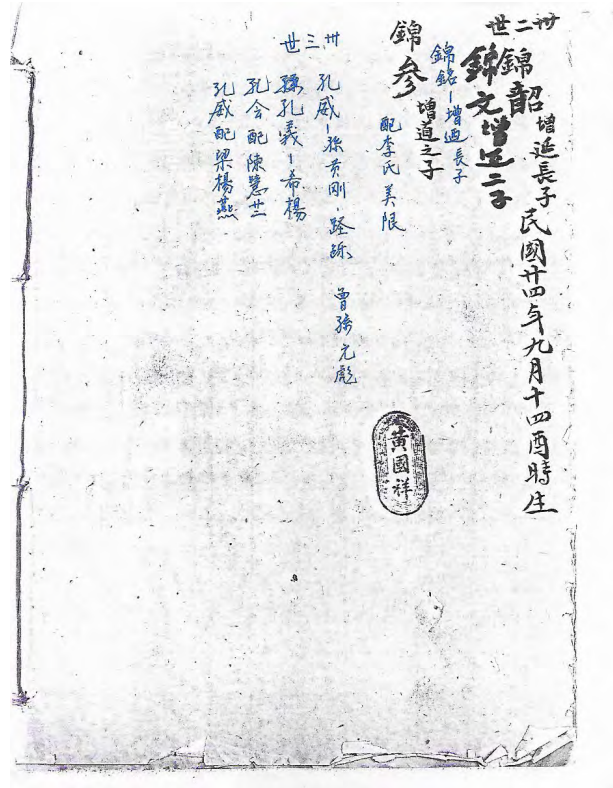
卅三世

孔威，夫人梁楊燕。孫—黃剛、鏗
躒。孫—元彪。

孔義—希楊

孔會，夫人陳慧蘭

(印章)黃國祥。



Jin Shao, the elder son of Zeng Yan. Born in Min
Guo 24th Sept 14th 6pm.

35

Jin Wen, the 2nd son of Zeng Yan.

Jin Ming, the elder son of Zeng Nai.

Jin Can, son of Zeng Dao. His wife Li Mei Xian.

33rd generation

Kong Wei. His wife, Lian Yang Yen. Grandson Wong Gang, Jin Li. Great grandson: Yuen Biao.

Kong Yi _ Xi Yang

Kong Hui. Wife Chen Hui Lan

Stamp: Wong Guo Xiang



**Wong Sai Clan
English Edition Jiapu
(Translated and transliterated in 2020)**

Zupu 2023 Team



Exhibit III
Wong Sai Clan Family Trees
Chinese and English Editions
Gen01-31 Ancestors
Gen32-34 Descendants

Tree Layout
By Alan Sin-Lun Chiu (趙善璘) in 2019

December 2023

Wong Sai Clan History
Zupu 2023 Team

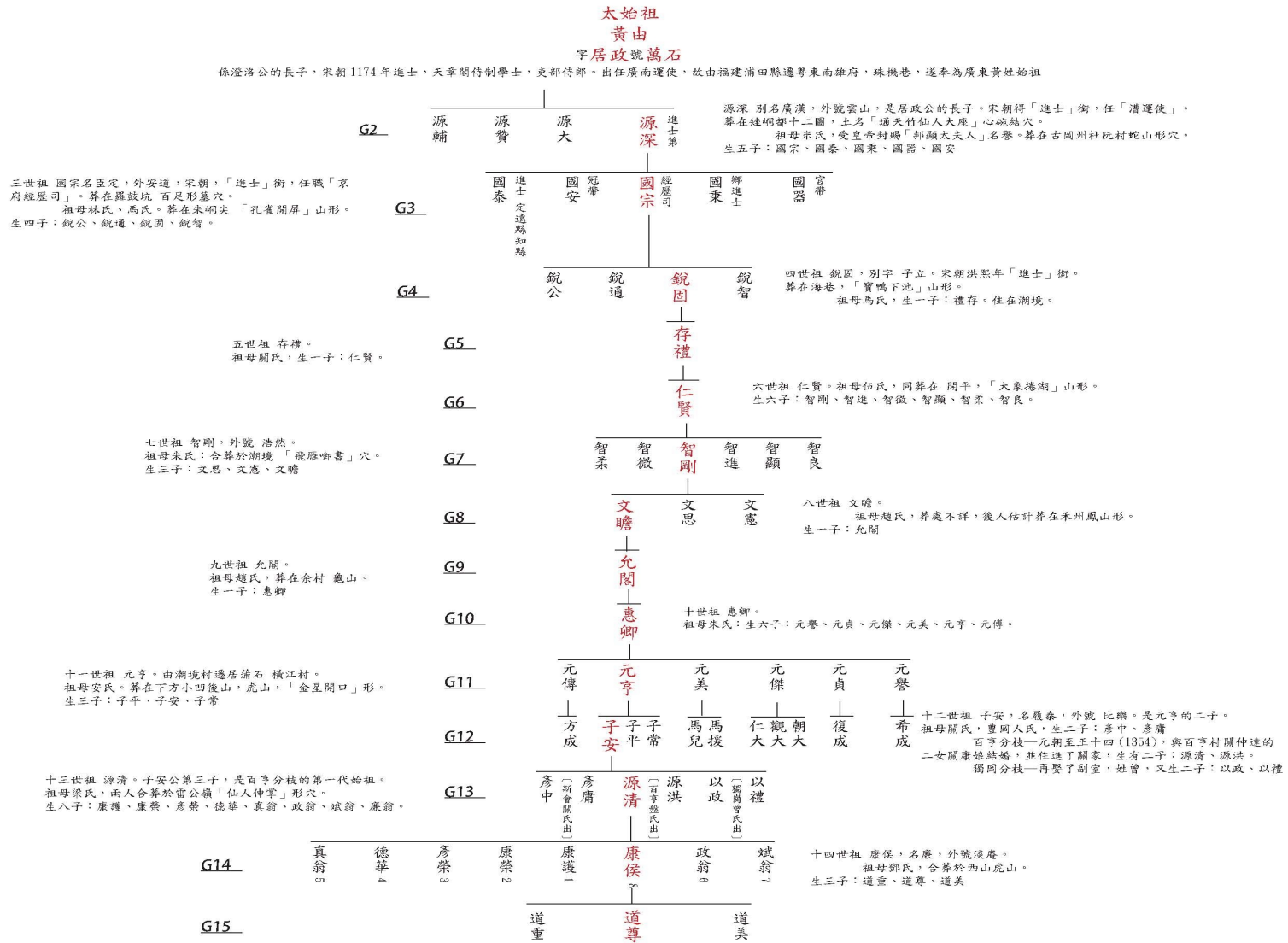
Exhibit III
Wong Sai Clan Family Tree in Chinese and English

Chinese		
EX III-03	Gen01-15	正 - 道
EX III-04	Gen16-24	民 - 即
EX III-05	Gen24-29	即 - 經
EX III-06	Gen30-33	世 - 新

English		
EX III-07	Gen01-07	Zheng - Zhi
EX III-08	Gen07-13	Zhi - Yuan
EX III-09	Gen13-18	Yuan - Quan
EX III-10	Gen18-23	Quan - Yue
EX III-11	Gen23-27	Yue - Xian
EX III-12	Gen27-32	Xian - Yao
EX III-13	Gen32-33	Yao - Xin

Chinese

Gen01-15



Chinese

Gen16-24



English

Gen01-07

The great ancestor
Huáng
 name **Yóu** school **Jū zhèng** nick **Wàn shí**
 The elder son of Ching Lok. Soong Dynasty 1174 JIN XI scholar title. 天章閣待制學士，吏部侍郎。Promoted as 廣南運使，
 Therefor, move the family to Nam Houng, E.Guangdong, from Po Tin, Fujian. Became the Great Ancestor of Guangdong



2nd generation Yuán Shēn, school name Guang Han, nickname Yuen San, elder son of Jū zhèng. JIX XI title in Song dynasty, Cio Yuen Xi position. Grave located Cuo Dong Dou Shi Er Tuo, native name Tongtian Zhu Xianren Da Zuo. Grandmother last name Mi, Bong Xian Furen (madam) title by the emperor. Bury at old Gang Zhou, Du Yuen village, She Shan grave. 5 sons: Guó Zōng, Guó Tài, Guó Bǐng, Guó Qì, Guó Ān.



3rd generation Guó Zōng, name Ding Shen, nickname An Dou, Song dynasty JIN XI title, Jin Fu Jin Ni Xi position. Bury at Luo Gu Kang, Baizho shape grave. Grandmother last name Lin and Ma. 4 sons: Rui Gōng, Rui Tóng, Rui Gù, Rui Zhì.



4th generation Rui Gù, school name Zhi Li, Song dynasty 1378. JIN XI. Bury at Bao Ya Xia Chi grave. Grant mother last name Ma. One son: Cún lǐ, live at Chao Jing.

Cún lǐ

5th generation Cún lǐ. Grandmother last name Guan. One son: Rén Xián

Rén Xián

G6

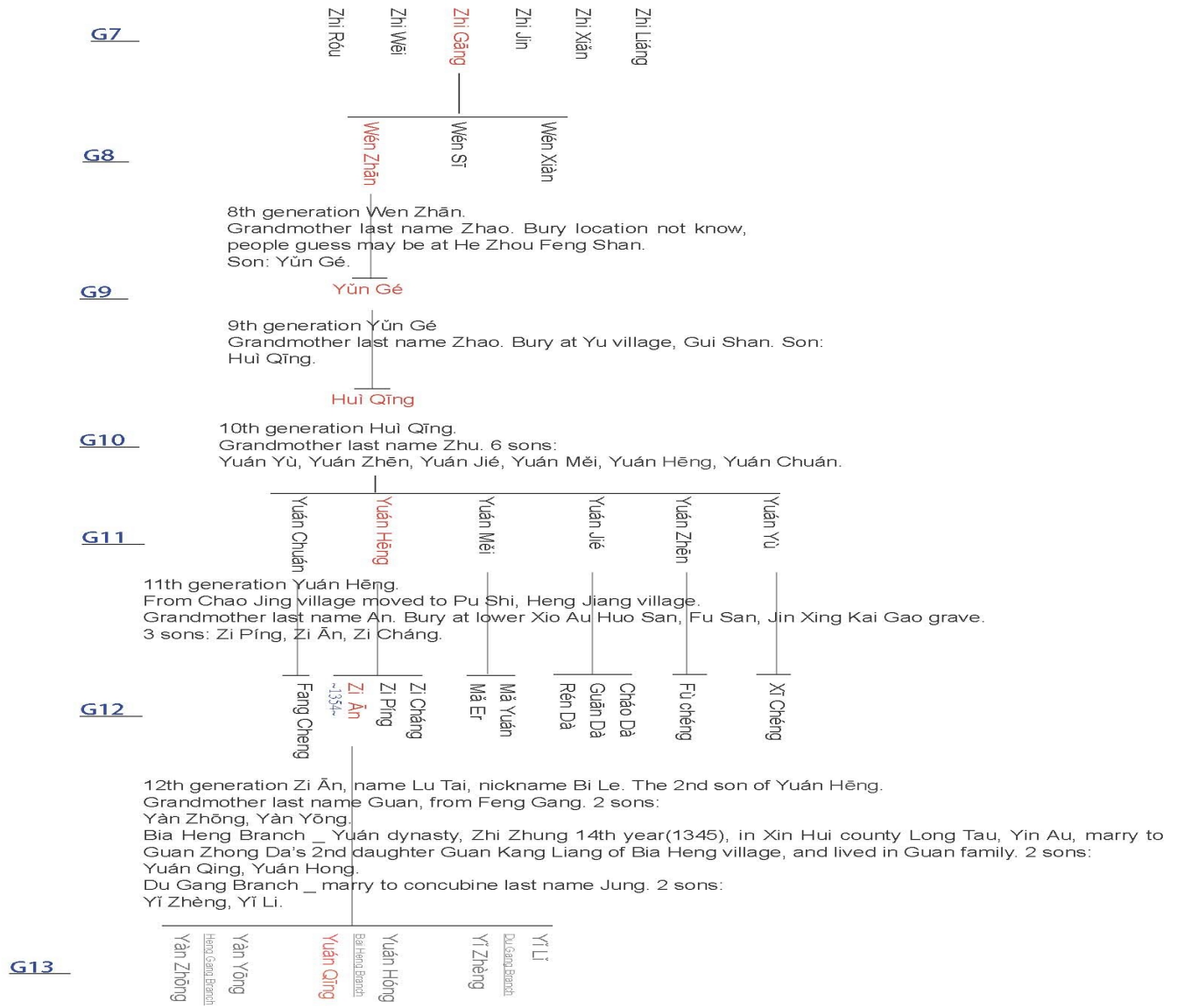
6th generation Rén Xián. Grandmother last name Wu, bury at Kia Ping Da Xiang Juan Hu grave. 6 sons: Zhi Gāng, Zhi Jin, Zhi Wēi, Zhi Xián, Zhi Róu, Zhi Liáng.



7th generation Zhi Gāng, nickname Hao Ran. Grandmother last name Zhu. Bury together at Fei Yan Xian Shu grave. 3 sons: Wén Sī, Wén Xián, Wén Zhān.

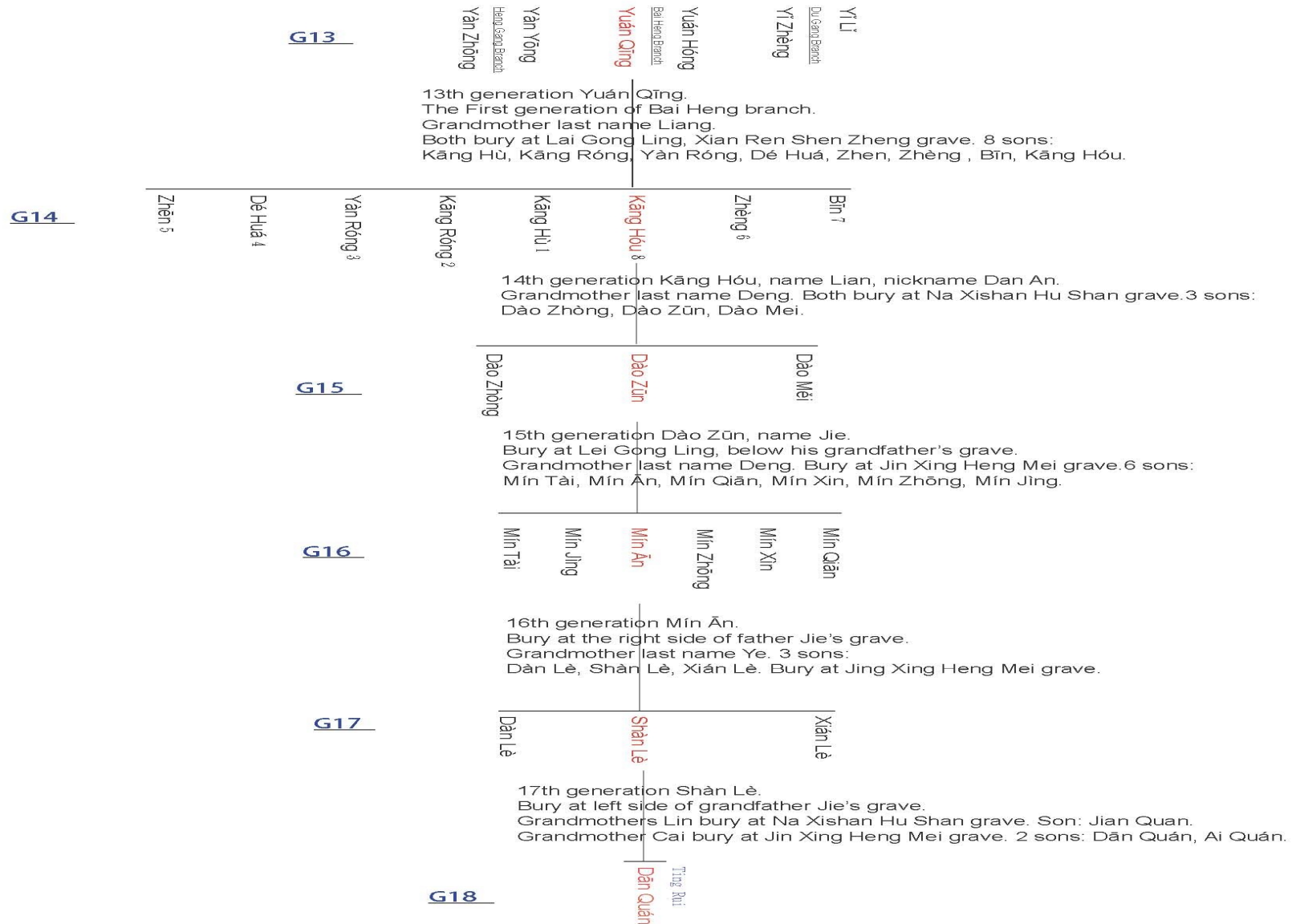
English

Gen07-13



English

Gen13-18



English

Gen18-23

G18

Dān Quán
Ting Rui

18th generation Dān Quán, name Cheng, nickname Ting Rui.
Grandmothers Liao, Li. Liao Bury with husband at Xiao Yin Shi Shan, face south. Son: Huá Zhēn.
Grandmother Li. At first, bury at old village Menkou Ling. Gang Shu 5th year (1879), Dān Quán's grave had to repair, so Li's grave was relocated from Menkou Ling at the right side of Dān Quán's. 2 sons: Měi Zhēn, Liáng Zhēn.

G19

Liáng Zhēn
Huá Zhēn 1
Měi Zhēn 2
Mín Ji /
Chen Hua

19th generation Huá Zhēn, name Mín Ji, nickname Chu Hua, elder son of Dān Quán.
Marry to Zhu. Was bury at at Pan keng Qi Long grave first, and Huá Zhēn was bury at Chen He Tian, Hulu Shan, Hua Sheng Nao grave. In Qian Long 21th (1765), Master He (fengsui) had found, therefor, relocated to the new grave. Also, rebury both bone urn of Li and Lin grandmother of Jue Wu ; both urn of Tan and Li grandmother of Qi Tu, total 6 urns bury in a same grave. no good result. Finally, we took the advise from the master of this county, made the grave rounded.

G20

Fēng Wán
Jué Wú
Dǎ Zhōng
Dǎ Xū
Jin /
Jai Zhong

20th generation Jué Wú, name Jin, nickname Jai Zhong. Student of district school, study industriously, specialize in Fung Sui.
Wan Li 34th year (1606), following mater Hai Wan of the county, study tour to Nan Hai for 7 years. Marry to Li, concubine Lin.
Jue Wu bury at Nian Hua Chu Shui, next to Feng Le grandfather.
Both grandmother bury at Qian He Tian, Hulu Shan. 2 sons: Zuò Rì, Zuò Chū

G21

Zuò Qī
Zuò Jī
Zuò Shān
Zuò Chū
Zuò Rì
Zuò Qián
Zuò Èr
Jia Xian
1606-1667

21st generation Zuò Chū, name Jia Xian, nickname Yuen `E. Qing, Shun Zhi 6th (1649) student of the village school. Marry to Cen as wife, concubine Cai.
was born in Ming, Wan Li 32th (1604), pass in Qing, Kang Zi 6th (1667). Bury together with both wife and concubine in Ai Gang Village, no monument stone.
Later years, Yue Zheng die early and left young son Ji Fu, therefor, the location of Zuo Chu grave is lost.

G22

Qī Èn
Qī Jūn
Qī Tú
Qī Qián
Qī Yuè
Qī Xiá
Qī Láng

22nd generation Qī Tú, name Qiao Bi, son of Zuo Chu. Born in Ming, Chong Zhen 12th (1639) , pass in Kang Xi 43th (1704), age of 66. Started Chung Sing Lei village in Toisan
Wife Tan, concubine Li. Li was born in Chong Zhen 13th (1646) . 3 of them bury together at Hulu Shan. sons: Yuè Zhāng

G23

Yuè Qī
Yuè Gōng
Yuè Dài
Yuè Yī
Yuè Zhāng
Yuè Sì
Yuè Mào
Yuè Nián
Yuè Cí
Yuè Bīng
Yuè Yù
Yuè Yóng
Yuè Shì
Yuè Zì

English

Gen23-27

G23
 Yue Zi
 Yue Shi
 Yue Bing
 Yue Yu
 Yue Yong
 Yue Ci
 Yue Nian
 Yue Mao
 Yue Yu
 Yue Si

Yue Qi
 Yue Gong
 Yue Dai
 Yue Yi

23rd generation Yue Zhāng, son of Qi Tú. Born in Kang Xi 12th , Pass in Kang Xi 39th (1700), age 28, his wife left. Son Ji Fu was 8 year old, no memory of the graves locations. The 2nd son Ji Yeb was adopted to brother Yue Yu's family.

G24

Ji Hé
 Ji Cōng
 Ji Xiāng
 Ji Kāi
 Ji Xiān
 Ji Yōu
 Ji Huàn
 Ji Yāng

Ji Fù

24th generation Ji Fù, son of Yue Zheng. 8 years old became orphan, learn to be a street vendor in street market. Marry to Chen, she'd managing the family industriously, it was main cause of the family business establish and prosperous. Ji Fù grandfather was born in Kang Xi 32th (1693)Sept. 10th 6pm, pass in Qian Long 43th (1778) Feb. 22th 2am, age of 84. Bury at Lian Hua Zhu Chui grave. Grandmother Chen was born in Kang Xi 5th (1696) June 25th 4pm, pass in Qian Long 19th March 10th noon, age of 64. Qian Long 21th (1757) Jan. 22th 10pm bury at Gen Kang Liu Lang, Bao Hu Dui Rou grave, same grave with 1st grandmother Li, face southwest. 2 sons: Ren Wang, Ren Zhen

G25

Rèn Zhēn
 Feng Min
 1729-1821

Rèn Wáng

25th generation Rèn Zhēn , name Feng Min, nickname Wu Gang, Sinologist, the 2nd son of Ji Fù, grew up in poor circumstance, work for merchants. Later on, he open a shop "Re Sheng Den" at Xi Men Shu (market). Age 27, Feng Sui master gave advise to rebury ancestor's grave at Qian He Tian. Age of 29, rebury Grandmother Chen's grave at Gen Kang. After that, the business had bloom, prosper. Ren Zhen was a filial, humane, kind person, helped out most clan members, be respected. Was born in Yong Zheng 7th (1729), pass in Dao Guang 3rd (1823) , age 95. Bury at Lian Hua Chu Shui grave. The 1st wife Li of South village. Pass in age of 20. No children. 2nd wife Li of Won Ben village, born in Yong Zheng 12th (1734) , pass in Qian Long 18th (1753). Bury at Gen Kang grave, be with Grandmother Chen. 2 sons: Qi Chong, Xiang Chong 3rd Concubine Wu. 2 sons: Jin Chong, Liang Chong

25th generation Rèn Wáng, Elder son of Ji Fù, die before he gets marry. Was adopted the 3rd son of Ren Zhen. But the boy die too, so adopted another boy from other family, name Gui. Gui inherited farm land and a house face east in Nan Le Village. Marry to wife Li, 3 sons: Ren Lun, Ren You, Ren Zuo. But all 3 were unworthy, they sold everything and flee, never came back, thus, the Ren Wang branch had die out. God's willing ? Later on, we'd buy back some farm land across Nan Le village, also buy back the house the one face east. Every year, we went up to the hill and play respect to ancestor's graves.

G26

Liàng Chāng 4

Niàn Xiān
 Cōng Xiān

26th generation Xiāng Chāng, name Shan Zao, nickname Li Wen, GONG SHENG (high educated title), 2nd son of Rèn Zhēn. Born in Qian Long26th (1771), Pass in Tao Guang 13th (1833).age 73 Qing Long 55th (1790), 1st Title in the county exam elected by examiner Zhang Dao Yuen. The following year, in to a high standard school recommended by scholar Zhou Xing Dai, Sinology researcher. Same level as his uncle Ren Jin in same school. Next year, became TAI XUE SHENG (highest grad student).

Xiāng Chāng 2
 1700-1833

YU Xiān

Zhi Xiān

SI Xiān
 1729-1821

CI Xiān

Qin Xiān

En Xiān

Xin Xiān

Shu Xiān

Xian Xiān

Ying Xiān

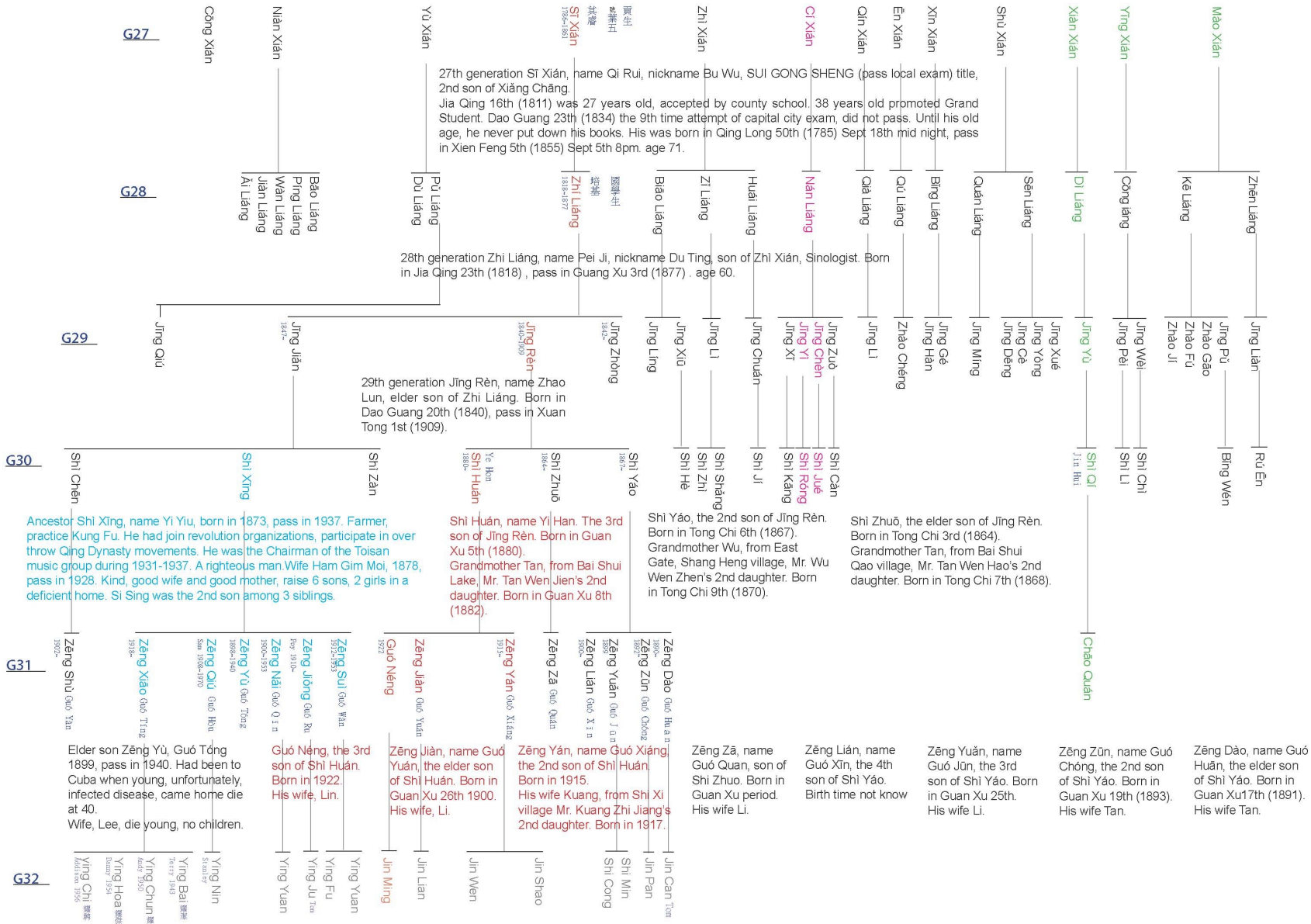
Mao Xiān

Jing Chāng 3

Qi Chāng 1

English

Gen27-32



English

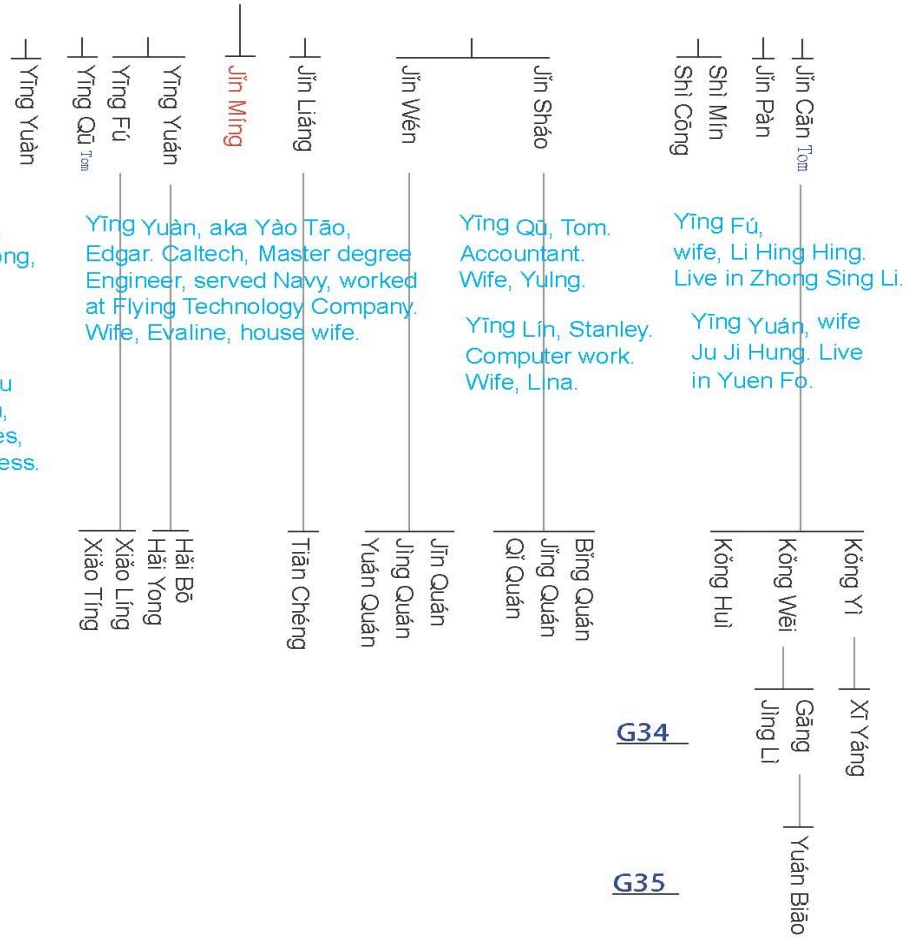
Gen 32-33

Zēng Xiāo, name Guó Tíng, nick name Wen Hoi. Born in 1918 Toisan, Bak Harn Chong Sing Li. Served in the army, graduated in Huang Pu Military academy in 1939. Experience Japan invasion and civil war. Came to US in 50's. wife Ying Chung Siu, Lily.

G32

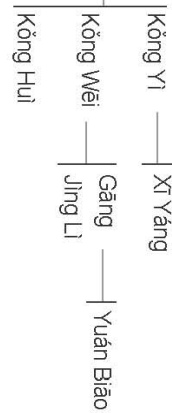


G33



G34

G35



Gen	Name & Dynasty	Year	Century
19	Jai Zhong Fung Sui Master. Ming Dynasty Wan Li 34 th year	1606	17th
21	Qiao Bi, son of Zuo Chu. Born in Ming, Chong Zhen 12 th	1635	
21	Wife Tan, concubine Li. born in Chong Zhen 13 th	1646	
20	Yuen`E. Qing, Shun Zhi 6 th (1649)	1649	
22	Yue Zheng, son of Qi Tu. Born in Kang Xi 12 th	1673	
23	Ji Fu grandfather born in Kang Xi 32 th	1693	
23	Grandmother Chen born in Kang Xi 35 th	1696	
25	Ren Zhen born in Yong Zheng 7 th	1729	18th
25	2 nd wife Li born in Yong Zheng 12 th	1734	
25	2 nd daughter of Li born in Qian Long 1 st	1736	
26	Grandmother Li born in Qing Long 26 th	1761	
27	His was born in Qing Long 50 th	1785	
27	Grandmother Liu, born in Qing Long 50 th	1785	
26	Li Wen born Qing Long 55 th	1790	
27	Bu Wu, SUI GONG SHENG (pass exam) title Jia Qing 16 th	1811	19th
28	Grandmother Wu, born in Jia Qing 22 th	1817	
28	Du Ting born in Jia Qing 23 th	1818	
29	Zhao Lun born in Dao Guang 20 th	1840	
29	Grandmother Tan, born in Dao Guang 20 th	1840	
29	Jin Zhong born in Dao Guang 22 th	1842	
29	His wife Grandmother Liang born in Dao Guang 26 th	1846	
29	Jin Jian born in Dau Guang 27 th	1847	

Gen	Name & Dynasty	Year	Century
26	Grandfather Xiang Chang buried Guang Xu 10 th (1891)	1861	19th
30	Shi Zhuo born in Tong Chi 3 rd	1864	
30	Shi Yao born in Tong Chi 6 th	1867	
30	Grandmother Tan born in Tong Chi 7 th	1868	
30	Grandmother Wu born in Tong Chi 9 th	1870	
25	Grandmother Li Wu rebury in Tong Zhi 12 th	1873	
30	Grandmother Tan born in Guan Xu 8 th	1882	
30	Guo Huan born in Guan Xu 17 th	1891	
26	Grandmother Li buried Guang Xu 18 th	1892	
31	Guo Chong born in Guan Xu 19 th	1893	
31	Kwock Hung born in Guan Xu 24 th (1898)	1898	
31	Guo Jun born in Guan Xu 25 th	1899	
31	Guo Heng born in Guan Xu 26 th (1900) Dec 19 th 2am	1900	
31	Kwock Yum born in Guan Xu 26 th	1900	
31	Kwock Yim born in Guan Xu 28 th	1902	
31	Guo Xiang born in Min Guo 4 th	1915	
31	His wif born in Min Guo 6 th	1917	
31	Guo Neng born in Min Guo 11 th	1923	
31	Shu Min born in Min Guo 12 th	1923	
32	Ying Yuan born in Min Guo 18 th (Zupu 2023 book co-author)	1929	
32	Gim Lian born in Min Guo 19 th	1930	
32	Jin Shao born in Min Guo 24 Sep 14 (1935 OCT 11)	1935	



**Wong Sai Clan
Gen01-32 Trees**

Zupu 2023 Team



Annex A
Maps and Charts
Chung Shing Lei Village

Zhongcheng, Beikeng, Taishan, Jiangmen

Chung Shing

Pak Hang

Toisan

Kongmoon

Guangdong, China

Kwangtung

China

Wong Sai Clan History
Zupu 2023 Team

- China**
34 Provincial-level Administrative Units
- 4 Municipalities
Beijing
Tianjin
Shanghai
Chongqing
- 5 Autonomous Regions
Guangxi
Inner Mongolia
Tibet
Ningxia
Xinjiang
- 2 Special Administrative Regions
Hong Kong
Macau
- 23 Provinces
Guangdong
et al.

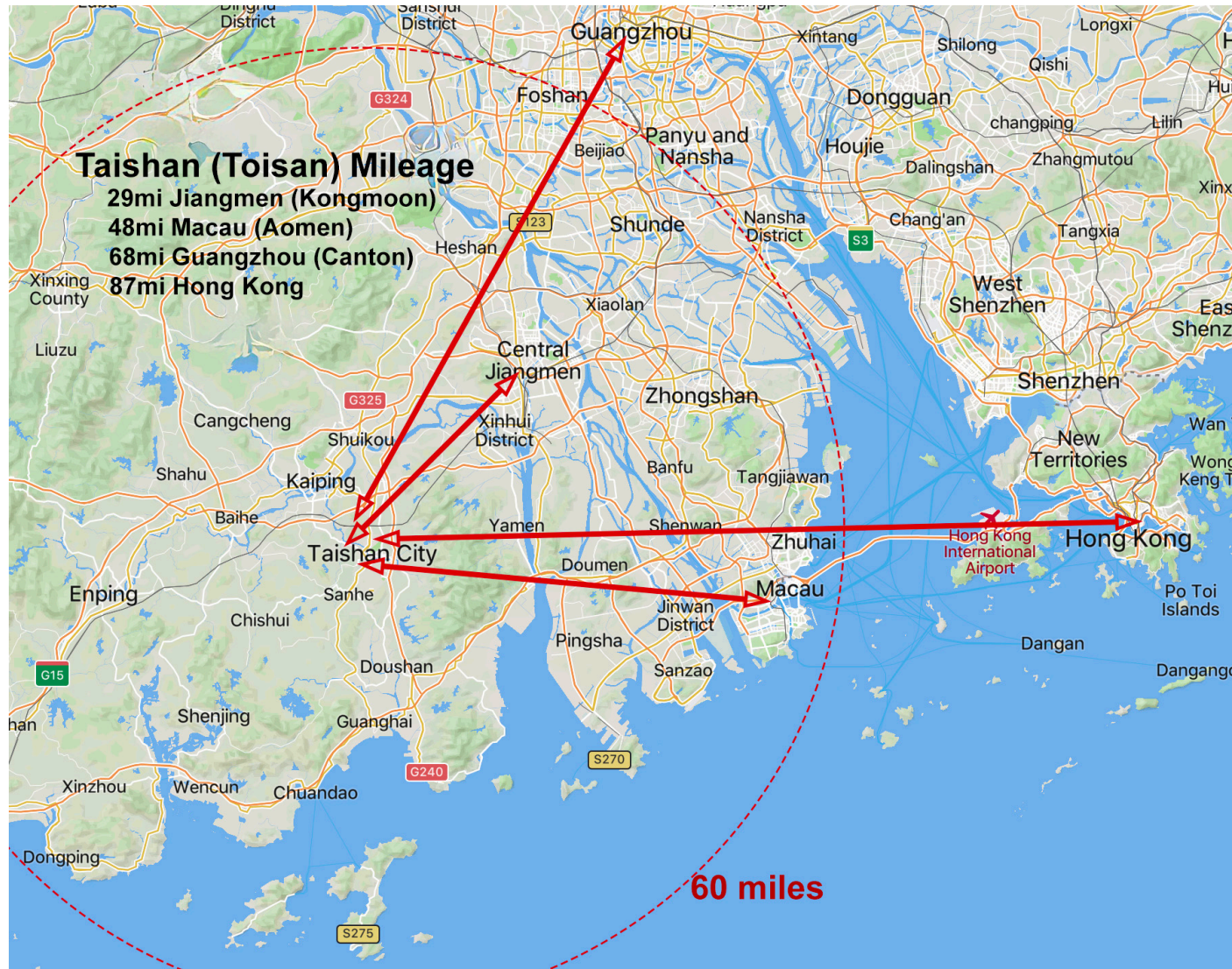


Map of China Showing Provinces and Coastline
Our village is located southwest of Macau.

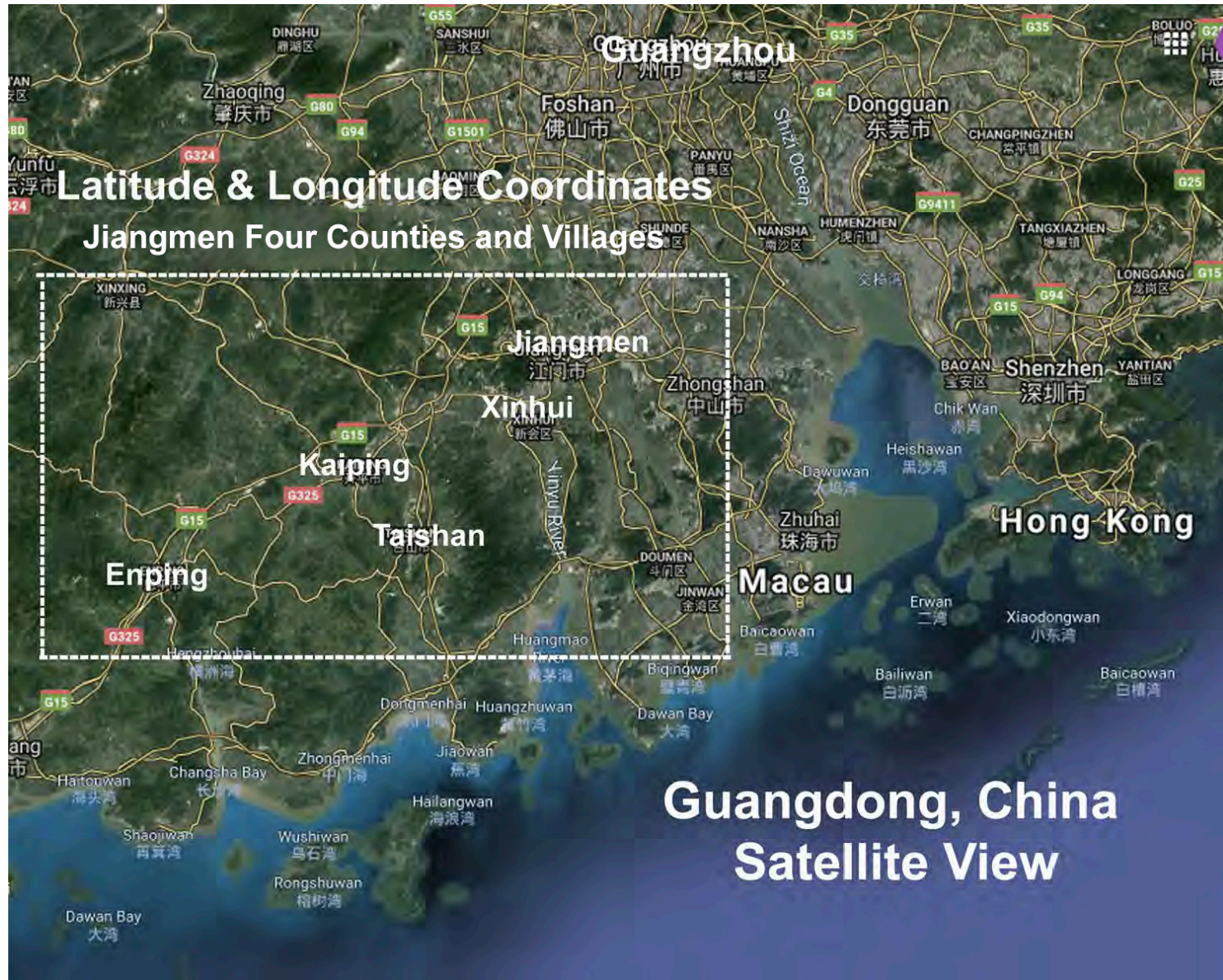


The Haikou Pier, Built in 1853, Ferried Taishanese to Hong Kong for their Long Journeys Abroad

The first wave of Cantonese Chinese emigration to the US began in 1853, almost entirely from Haikou Port which was the only authorized city for disembarkation.



In 1950, it Took Helen More Than a Day to Travel to Hong Kong via Bus and Ferry
 By modern standards they are close by and easily visited in a day trip.



SAT Zoom 1: Sequence of Five Maps from Earth orbit, to an Overhead View of our village in Taishan County

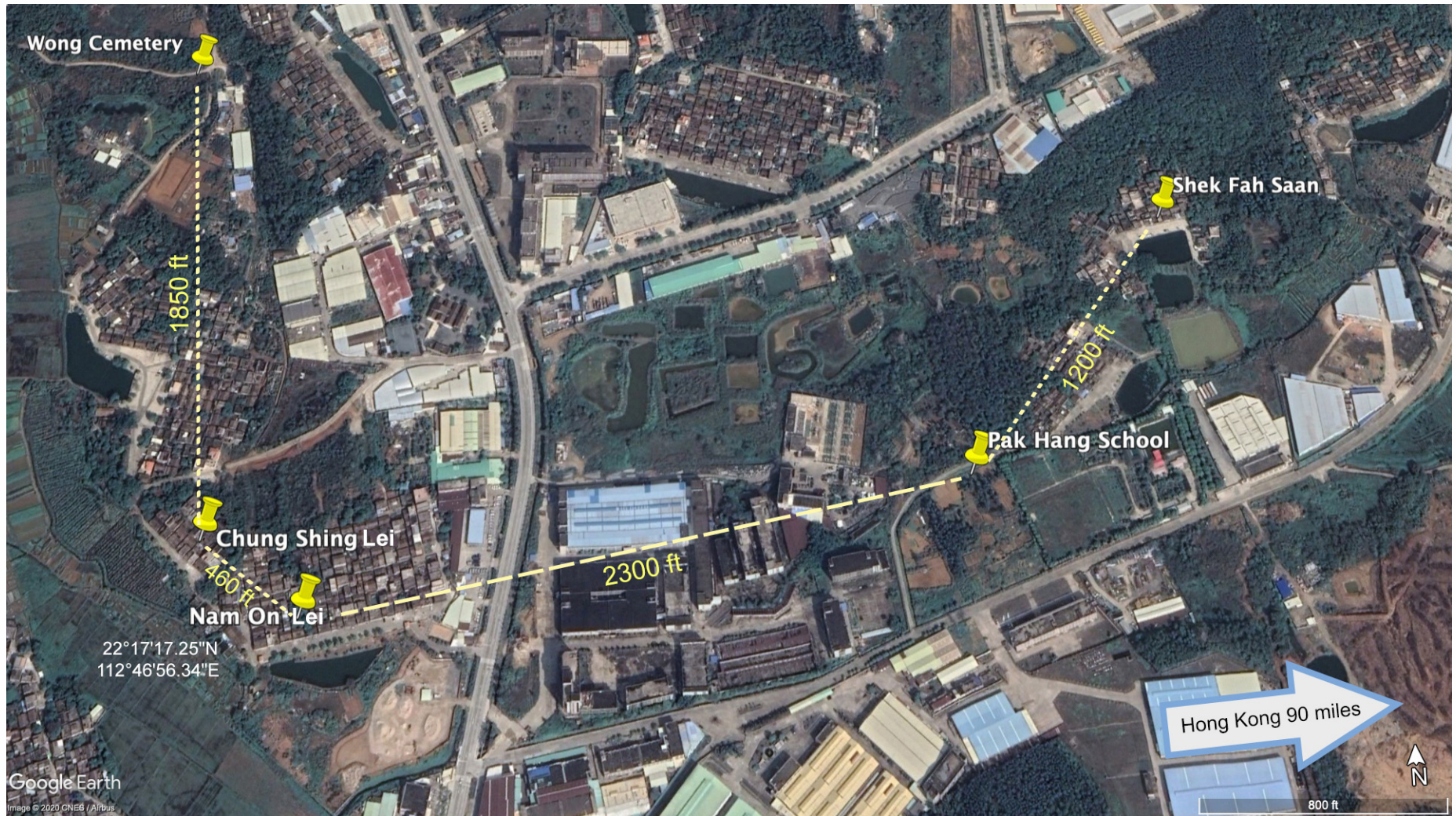
This is the southern coast of China. Box indicates Jiangmen Siyi (four counties)



SAT Zoom 2 : Taishan was the Largest City near our Village in Beikeng (Pak Hang)
 Our family could easily travel there by bus for shopping, banking, professional photography, etc.



SAT Zoom 3: Our Village "Chung Shing Lei" is Less than Three Miles from Downtown Taishan City



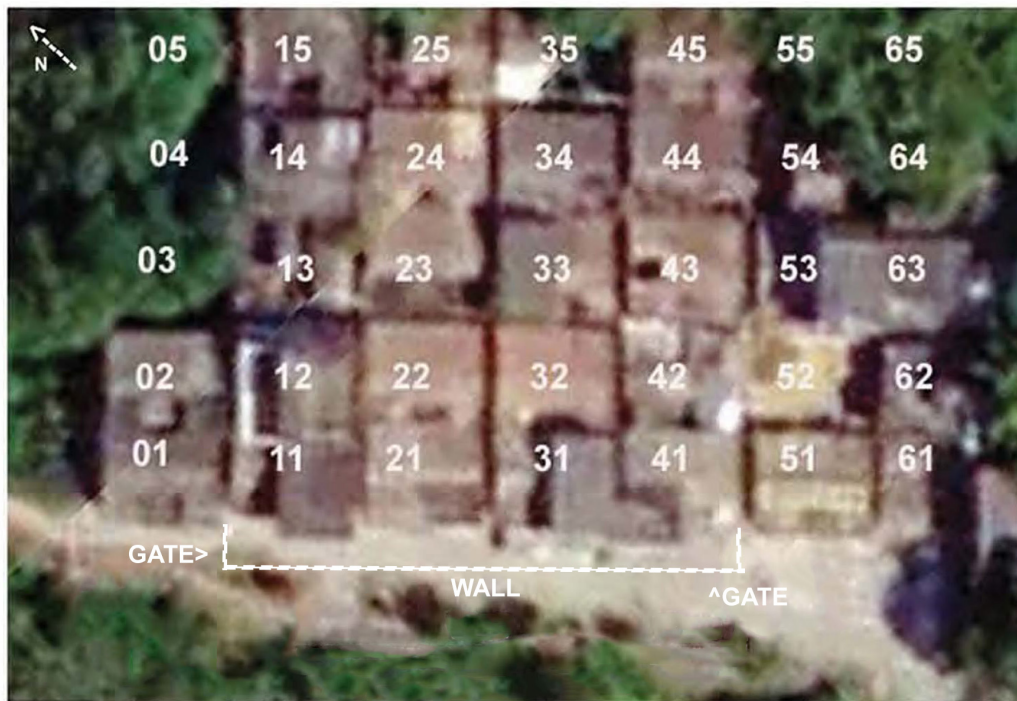
SAT Zoom 4: Education is a Traditional Value and the Elementary School was a Short Walk
Away Our family cemetery is just to the north in a wooded area at the foot of a hill.



SAT Zoom 5: Chung Shing Lei was an "Expansion" of Nam On Lei in the 1730s
 Note the tight walkways between the houses with an access road in front of rice paddies.

Wong Houses in Chung Shing Lei Village

(according to Gok Him 1920 Angel Island Testimony)



15 houses in 1920 Green + Yellow	18 houses in 1938 Green + Yellow + Blue	28 Houses in 2018 – Green + Yellow + Blue + Gray
-------------------------------------	--	---

Row	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
5	< Head end						Tail end >
4		<i>Sai You</i>	<i>Gock Fon</i>				
3			< <i>Goon Doon</i> <i>Gok Chuey</i> >		<i>Kwock Teang</i>		
2	<i>Kwock Him</i>	< <i>Gin Bin</i> <i>Sai Ngong</i> >	< <i>Ging Bin</i> <i>Ging Yick</i> >	< <i>Nguey Yin</i> <i>Gan Po</i> >			
1	<i>Sai You</i>	< <i>Sai Chuck</i> <i>Gay Woo</i> >	<i>Ging Gop</i>			<i>Sai Won</i>	
0		← Gate				Gate ↓	
		Wall					

Our <u>Chung Shing Lei</u> village is in Pak Hang, Toisan, Gong Muan, Kwangtung, China Beikeng Taishan Jiangmen Guangdong			
<u>Wong Generations</u> Sai Gok / Kwock	<u>Same Character</u> Gok = Kwock	<u>Names in Italics</u> 1920 Angel Island Gok Him Testimony	<u>Door Location</u> Big Door (West) Little Door (East)

A Space Satellite View of Chung Shing Lei in 2021 (Details recalled by Helen Wong at age eight)



See Hon (3'x4') is where villagers gather and socialize, and peddlers come to sell food and goods.

Kwock Teang's garden is an elevation lower than the village and higher than the rice paddies.

In 1945 the garden contained a small pond, 10'x10'x6' deep where fishes (mostly eels and catfishes) swim in from the rice paddies.

Once or twice a year the pond is drained, and the fishes harvested. Year-round the pond provides water for vegetables and fruit trees.

Lat 22.288968N Lon 112.781240E

17 - Kwock Him, 16 - Sai You, H - Kwock Teang, B - GMA

Six < Villages > Near Taishan, Jiangmen, Guangdong			
GPS Point	North to South	Latitude N	Longitude E
10	< NamOn >	22.288956	112.781317
9	< Shek Fah Saan >	22.291784	112.791509
8	Wye	22.291244	112.784462
7	< ChungShing >	22.288676	112.781368
6	< Longbo >	22.287581	112.779872
5	School	22.288812	112.789322
4	Highway	22.287779	112.784236
3	< NamLe >	22.284166	112.785913
2	< BaiShuiCun >	22.261638	112.772019
1	Taishan	22.252821	112.793820

Miles between two Latitude-Longitude Points

<https://andrew.hedges.name/experiments/haversine/>

Miles to Li (1.0 mile = 3.22 Li)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Li_\(unit\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Li_(unit))

Taishan is 29.1 miles to Jiangmen: Lat 22.578820 Long 113.081254

Taishan is 48.1 miles to Macau: Lat 22.197068 Long 113.542178

Taishan is 67.5 miles to Guangzhou: Lat 23.130814 Long 113.257650

Taishan is 86.9 miles to Hong Kong: Lat 22.261338 Long 114.152000



**Chung Shing Lei
Village Maps**

Zupu 2023 Team



Annex B

Ancestral Beikeng History

Nam On Lei and Chung Shing Lei

&

Emigration Pathway

Haikou Port and Angel Island



Zupu 2023 Team



Ancestral Villages

Nam On Lei and Chung Shing Lei History

Village Founding

Our Gen01 ancestor is Wong Ju Zheng. The Wong family's origin can be traced back to northern Guangdong province in the 12th century. Continuing through the millennium our ancestors migrated southward to settle in Sunning district, now known as Toisan County. The Toisanese branch of the Wong family was established with Gen25 ancestor Wong Ren Zhen, who first moved to the Nam On Lei from Nam Lok village. Nam On Lei was later grew westward along the ridge as more room was needed when families expanded. This extension by Gen25 ancestor became the newer village of Chung Shing Lei. Our villages are in the Taicheng Subdistrict and is the first home of overseas Chinese migration.

Entrance to Nam On Lei



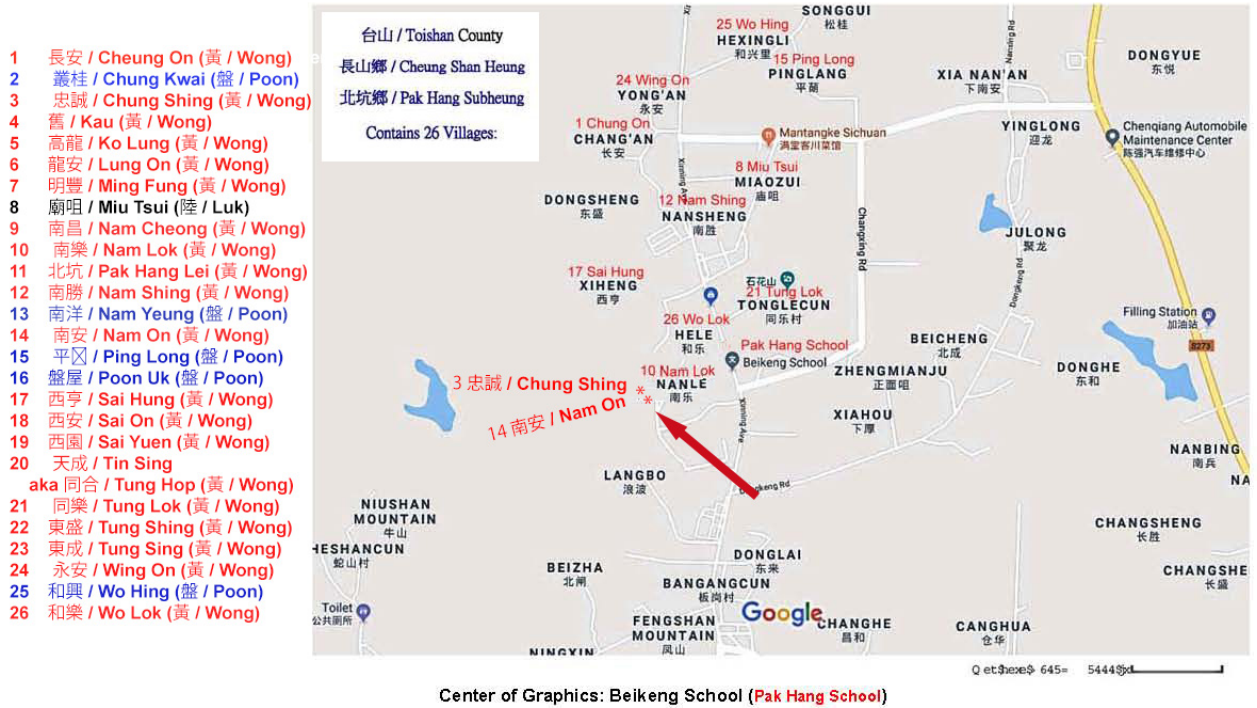
Nam On Lei Gateway, John and Helen, 2019

The original rectangular gateway was built of brick and is now faced with glazed tiles.



Satellite View of Chung Shing Lei and Nam On Lei

Map & Satellite View of 26 Beikeng (Pak Hang) Villages



Nam On Lei and Chung Shing Lei Villages

Village Design

China has a strong cultural and pragmatic tradition of living in harmony with nature as its guide. The optimal location for a village is at the foot of a mountain oriented to the south, facing a river, as water attracts good energy. The base of a mountain is also nearer the ground water table - an important practical consideration. The south-facing direction (in the northern hemisphere) also represents light and brings good luck. North-facing long shadows represents darkness and bad luck.

A rural Chinese village normally consists of a few dozen to one hundred homes. The village standard duplex house is oriented towards the south with mountains to the north blocking bad luck from entering and keeping the good luck from escaping. Stairways (following geomancy) are not configured to be visible from the front entrance.

Most homes in Nam On Lei and Chung Shing Lei were slight variations of the single-story duplex plan meant for two families, each home with its own kitchen and bedroom with a shared “great room” atrium lit with natural light from the skylights above. This great room was for living, dining, and socializing, as well as the day-to-day necessities of washing, bathing, brushing teeth, washing rice and vegetables for meals.

The old Nam On Lei had a communal well and a pond where fish and eels were caught. Water buffalo for plowing the fields could wallow in the pond and cool off, keeping its nose, horns and tail above the water’s surface. The communal multifunctional courtyard area in front of the village was used threshing grain, washing and drying clothes, drying rice and vegetables from the fields. The walled courtyard with east and west gates served as a private social area for village events.

A large banyan tree grew on an elevated stepped seating platform (see hon) at the end east of the village in front of Sai Won’s home. In front of the see hon is a spirit wall for blocking evil spirits from entering the home. Like all traditional houses, there is a raised threshold at the base of the front door. To cross into the house, all had to lift their feet over the threshold. It was said that this design wards off evil spirits, as ghosts could glide, but cannot lift their feet. The front courtyard is recessed 50-60mm into the ground, with a drain runs away from the house. This serves as an effective storm water drainage system. With a clear view of the rice fields, fruit trees, gardens and adjacent countryside villages, the tree offered privacy and provided shade from the hot sun of the day. It was the perfect spot to see everything and everyone’s coming and going through the east gate.

Even in 1986 no electrical service or indoor plumbing was evident in the village— a family visit in 1979 and 1986 revealed the village still looked as it did in 1945. Residents are moving to Toisan City and beyond to be near their jobs in the factories. By 2019, the population had dropped to five or six houses, though by now these homes had been renovated to include electricity and indoor plumbing. Toisan City itself is expanding rapidly. From satellite images, warehouses and factories are now visible in the fields adjacent to the village, along with modern housing units.

Overseas family members have contributed to the upkeep of Chung Shing Lei through the years. A new Pak Hang Elementary School as well as a new Town Hall (sze tong) with ping pong tables upstairs were constructed with donations from our emigree families giving back to where they began.

Currently, land in China is owned by state and leased for 70 years to the residents. The buildings are owned by the family and passed down through generations. But like urban renewal in the US, land can be expropriated by eminent domain and buildings can be torn down for state purposes. As Toisan City expands there is always the specter that our ancestral village will be erased. Thus, the contemporary importance of this history.



Front Entrance
(spirit wall and see hon)



Courtyard Looking Towards House



Great Room and Spirit Altar Loft



Great Room Ceiling Medallion

Sai Won's House (in 1986)

Sai Won's house has been vacant since 1964 and its beauty is now diminished. Glimpses of its former charm can be imagined from the home of his elder brother Sai You which has been maintained by their family.



Left Side of Sai You's Duplex – Kwock Him's Home on the Right Side

Sai Won's older brother, Sai You's house is situated at the most western duplex outside of the former CSL gate. The other half of the two-story duplex, owned by his first cousin, Sai Sen, is conjoined by a connecting wall. Sai Sen's son Kwock Him emigrated in 1922 and did not return. Older brother Sai You home in the east end and youngest brother. Sai Won's home in the west end anchored Chung Shing Lei village.

Town Hall



Town Hall (with balcony)



Town Hall

A horizontal sign above the front door announces the new Chung Shing Lei Town Hall. Flanked by the couplets which are reflections of each other, they state "Loyalty is the Family Heirloom" and "Honesty is the Principle of Success." These couplets are impressed upon all young children as a primary directive for their life.

Education

In the 1900s village education was divided into three levels including primary, middle, and high school. The academic year began in the fall and ending for summer recess. Primary school included grades 1-6, middle school grades 7-9, and high school for grades 10-12. As in America, students attended classes 5 days a week with weekends off. A school day was divided into morning classes, lunch at home, returning for afternoon classes with a recess and finally home after 4pm.

The middle and high schools boarding schools are located in nearby Toisan City and farther away in Canton City. Uniforms were mandatory starting at 5th grade. Education was considered of primary importance to escape the limitations of village life. Schooling was available by paying tuition; those with limited resources were offered a basic education of two years to learn to count, read, and write. Some children began their schooling at 4yrs while others began at 9yrs, depending on the resources of the parents. In previous generations girls were not formally educated and not considered worthy of allocating already meager family resources. The girls' education were at the village girl house on homemaking, arts and crafts. They also helped families as babysitters and part-time servants.

In the 1920s, the original Pak Hang primary school was held in the ancestral hall. Later in 1930, a new Pak Hang Primary School was constructed ~1/2 mile away. The new school building was accessed by walking through the neighboring Nam Lok (Namle) village. By Gen31, the priority of the children was education, and not working in the fields full time.

Pak Hang Elementary School is considered a model school for its architectural layout. The original school started 90 years ago in 1930, and is where Gen31 relatives began their education. It currently serves the entire Pak Hang district, enrolling children from 26 villages.



Pak Hang School - John Wong Family and Helen in 2019

Village Life

In the majority of families there are more girls than boys. Land was limited; homes are tightly packed in duplexes with a front room, kitchen and one bedroom per family. As the girls grew older, there were no place for them to sleep. The solution was a village girl house (女屋 *neui uk*) where older girls slept when they were too old to share their parents' bedroom.

In 1930, the girl house, or dormitory, was located in the first row, first house in Nam On Lei. Older boys slept in the schoolhouse, which was outside the village.

Neighboring villages had kinship relationships to each other, and matchmakers (or go-betweens) shuttled from village to village arranging marriages. Wives were selected from nearby villages and daughters tended to marry out of their community girl's house and move to their husbands' village. Women that married men from overseas moved to their husband's village until they were able to emigrate overseas.

Marriage age for women was 16-18 years. If a daughter did not marry by age 20 and the parents couldn't afford to support the girl, they arranged an *ah gay* (second) match to a married couple that can afford to "adopt" her as a second wife (the first wife is the boss). After the Great Depression and WWII, unmarried girls could support themselves and remain single, avoiding a match-made concubine future.

Emigration from the Village

In the mid 1880s the United States was undergoing a huge westward expansion and industrial revolution. Labor shortages were common and endangered plans for the new continental railroad. Despite rampant anti-Chinese sentiment, Central Pacific Railroad director Charles Crocker (perhaps at the suggestion of his Chinese manservant) turned to China for cheap labor. At one time 90% of the workers on the railroad were from the same Taishan county in China.

Despite backbreaking and dangerous work, the Chinese laborers distinguished themselves. But this pool of trained men was seen as competition to white workers, and in the recession after the Civil War, the Chinese were a convenient scapegoat for politicians and the working poor. Riots broke out across the nation, and many Chinatowns were burned or razed. In 1882 the Chinese Exclusion Act was passed, nearly stopping all further immigration.

Nevertheless, by the early 1900s, civil war, political turmoil, and civil upheaval were an imminent domestic threat within China. By comparison America remained a land of opportunity, at least for those able to claim they were immediate family members of Chinese immigrants in the U.S. predating the 1882 Act, and thus able to obtain a visa.

To offer his children a better future, Gen30 Sai Won made three separate trips from the village to the United States. Each time, accompanying one of his three underage sons in the four-week journey from Haikou Port to Angel Island and to prepare them for the dehumanizing U.S. immigrations process at Angel Island.

Haikou Port (Hoi How Port) in Guangdong Province was the primary departure point for all Toisanese emigrants who left Toisan in their journey overseas to the USA. Ships from the Haikou Port ferried them onward to the larger port of Hong Kong to continue the long three-week journey in steerage aboard steamships across the Pacific Ocean to the ports of San Francisco and Los Angeles. Haikou City also developed a postal and remittance business as overseas Chinese needed to send money and letters home to family in the villages. After WWII, the bank was still in operation and Wong family donors used it to send money to fund the town hall and new Pak Hang school.



Haikou Port Memorial, Duanfen Town, Taishan County, Guangdong Province

Paper sons or paper daughters is a term used to refer to Chinese people who were born in China and illegally emigrated to the United States by purchasing papers typically from fellow kinsmen, documenting a blood connection to Chinese people with established U.S. citizenship or residency.

The 1906 earthquake and subsequent fire in San Francisco destroyed municipal buildings and countless documents, including birth records. In act of passive resistance against racist immigration policy, this became an opportunity for Chinese immigrants to claim native-born status opening a “legal” path of entry for their children and other family members to America.

Tens of thousands of Toisanese came to America in the 1920s and ‘30s using false papers (ga-gee). The Sai Won family seized on the opportunity of the 1906 earthquake to establish a chain of American citizenship, while the Sai Sen family entered with paper fathers.

After each steamship trip across the ocean to San Francisco Bay, immigration officials would process and inspect each passenger’s documents onboard. If the paperwork were acceptable, the passenger would be released to enter the US. Newly arrived immigrants were boarded onto a ferry to cross the San Francisco Bay to the Angel Island Detention Center. They were detained for an

unspecified duration, enduring in prison-like living conditions – confined, dismal, primitive and unsanitary. By comparison, more than 90% of European’s entering through Ellis Island experienced less than a few hours’ admission delay.

A Board of Special Inquiry asked detailed questions of home life, relatives, and the layout and architecture of the village. Immigrants with false papers had memorized their “paper life” using prepared coaching books. Testimony was compared against testimonies made by ‘family’ members summoned to the Angel Island. Of course, the testimonies agreed word-for-word because they quoted from the same “how gung” coaching book.

In Gen30 Sai Won’s immigration papers testified he that he was born in San Francisco in 1879 and had been a laborer in the US since 1908 (the interrogators accepted the undocumented claim without proof given that all birth documents were destroyed in the fire from the 1906 San Francisco earthquake.)



A Chinese immigrant is interrogated at a detention center on Angel Island in the 1920’s (AP Photo)

Each immigrant was subjected to a medical examination from doctors looking for any evidence of disease and infection. Medical testing and humiliating personal examinations, along with repeated interrogations, forced these travelers to be detained for a week or months in restrictive, isolating demoralizing circumstances. After being declared disease free, healthy immigrants were held on Angel Island awaiting their hearing with Immigration Inspectors and the Board of Special Inquiry. The interrogators sought to uncover fraudulent discrepancies in their interview – versus the testimony given by several ‘family’ witnesses here in the U.S. – as a reason to deport. Sometimes immigration officials denied entry and they were deported back to China. Fortunately, our descendent family members became US Citizens.

The Angel Island Detention Center processed 250,000 Chinese from 1910 to 1940. By 1955, most of Sai Won and Hom Shee’s family had arrived in Sacramento CA.

Later, in the 1960s, there was a Chinese confession program where immigrants could affirm their false testimony and obtain full legal status. Many of our relatives took advantage of this program.

From these lengthy interrogations (many of which have been documented and archived at the *National Archives and Records Administration- NARA*), a wealth of information regarding their early lives in the village was recorded. NARA in San Bruno, CA documents the Angel Island San Francisco port of entry, while the Riverside, CA archives documents immigration through the port of Los Angeles. Whether these are truthful accounts or memorized scripts to gain legal admission to the US, remains lost in the fog of history. The three brothers' stories, as well as the three paper sons are consistent, and we draw much of our knowledge of the village from the immigration interrogations.

Reproduced from the holdings of the *National Archives at Riverside*

-10-

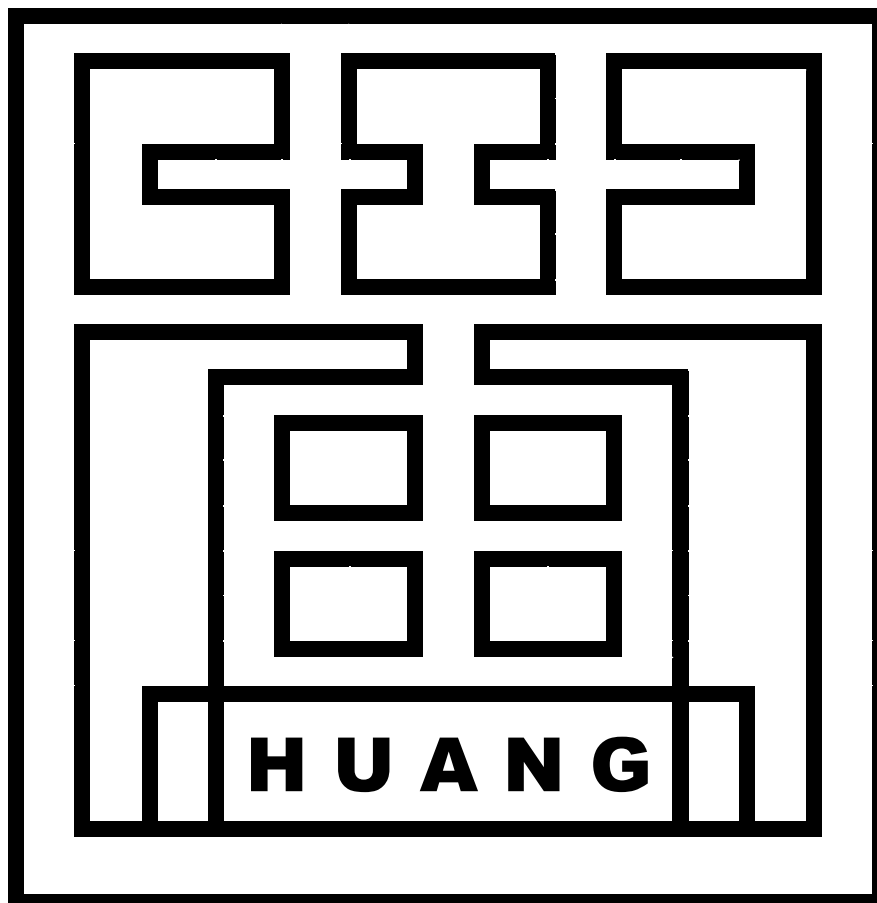
- 92 Q Describe all the persons who reside in the 4th house, 5th row from the head?
 A That is the house occupied by the families of my two eldest brothers. That house is located on the 5th space - there is a vacant lot on the 4th space in that row.
- 93 Q Who lives in the 4th house, 6th row from the head?
 A The family of WONG DUNG NGON, consisting of his mother, his wife, daughter-in-law, wife of his son, WONG YING LOON, and grandson, WONG KEW SIN, age about 13 - to be exact the mother of WONG DUNG NGON, who is the wife of WONG SAI HAW, lives in that house alone - the other members of that family live in the house on the 4th space, 2nd row from the East. WONG DUNG NGON and his son WONG YING LOON are abroad.
- X 94 Q What room in your house, 5th house in the 6th row, did your paternal grandmother occupy prior to her death?
 A She occupied the partitioned room in the parlor.

Wong family member interrogation interview, excerpt 1938

Life in America

For many generations, men in rural China were born, lived, and died in the same village, with a stronger loyalty and devotion to their kinsfolk than to their motherland country. These strong relationships forged durable bonds amongst families and were honored as fathers and sons began emigrating to America. Their relationships grew stronger with the aid of modern communications—and included updating the jiapus together – all while living in their adopted homes in America.





**Wong Sai Clan
Zupu 2023 Team**

